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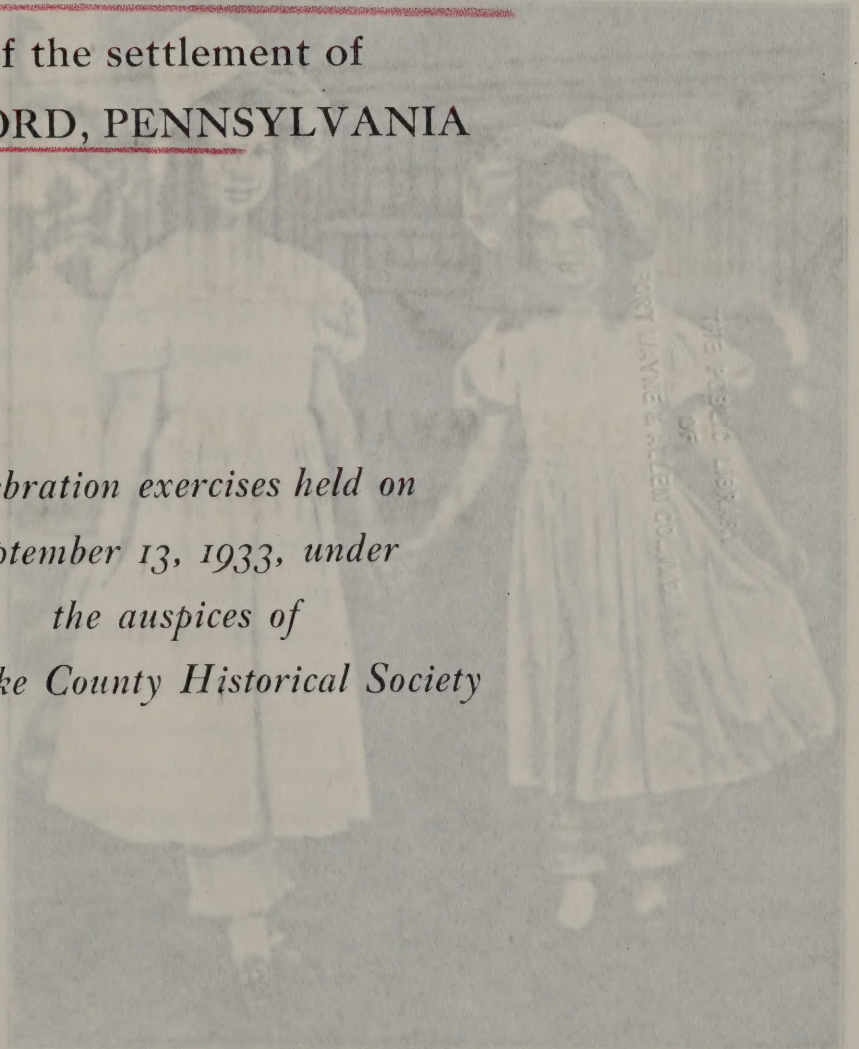
REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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BI-CENTENNIAL
of the settlement of
MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

*Celebration exercises held on
September 13, 1933, under
the auspices of
The Pike County Historical Society*



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(SEE PAGE 38)

2033578

INDEX

Introductory
Holland
The Quick Family
England
Governor Plunkett
Philadelphia
Wales
Milford in Wales and in Pennsylvania
Ireland and Scotland
The Courts
Milford Borough
Germany
Milford Water Cure
Vandermark Lodge O. F.
The Presbyterian Church
France
The Milford M. E. Church
Milford Cemetery
Italy
The Episcopal Church
Junior O. U. A. M.
The Bank
Switzerland
St. Patrick's Church
Milford Fire Department



LENA CAROLINE QUICK and CAROLINE QUICK DONOVAN

(see page 38)

INDEX

	Page
Introductory	1
Holland	3
The Quick Family	3
England	4
Governor Pinchot's Address.....	5
Philadelphia	7
Wales	8
Milford in Wales and in Pennsylvania	8
Ireland and Scotland	9
The Courts	9
Milford Borough Civil Organization	10
Germany	10
Milford Water Company	11
Vandermark Lodge I. O. O. F.	12
The Presbyterian Church	13
France	17
The Milford M. E. Church	18
Milford Cemetery Association	20
Italy	20
The Episcopal Church	21
Junior O. U. A. M.	21
The Bank	21
Switzerland	22
St. Patrick's Church	22
Milford Fire Department	23

INDEX

	Page
Newspapers	24
Milford 100 Years Ago	25
Denmark and Sweden	26
Schools	26
The Village Improvement Association	28
Milford Community House	29
Belgium	30
Raymondskill Valley Grange	30
Gettysburg Chapter D. of U.	31
The Library	32
Boy Scouts	33
Syria	33
The Field Club	34
American Legion	36
The Welfare Association	36
Stage Coach Days	37
Daughters of Rebekah	38
Community Players	39
Forestry Camp Days	39
Chamber of Commerce	40
Historical Society	41
Sports and Pastimes	42
Prophecy	42
Costumes	45
Spirit of Milford	45



BY CHANCE circumstance, at mid-summer, 1933, a member of the Pike County Historical Society was reminded that it was two hundred years since the colonial settlement which became our Milford. That the town observe such an anniversary seemed not only proper but desirable, particularly since there was no record that its first century had been so noted.

Appropriately, the Historical Society suggested such observance, and at a special meeting appointed a committee to formulate plans and report progress at a later date. September 16th, was selected as the day for the celebration.

The special committee held several meetings, at members' homes and at the Community House, reporting its plans and activities at a meeting of the Society, early in September.

Simplicity was the keynote of these plans, both from choice and necessity—the treasury of the Society containing scant funds and the few weeks for preparation precluding an elaborate observance, always requiring time and money.

Invitations to several neighboring historical societies to attend the rejoicing were sent by the secretary, Mrs. Colin S. Black. An invitation to the Governor and his family, and a letter to every organization in Milford (24 in all) asking for their assistance in the observance was sent by the program chairman, Mrs. Robert G. Barckley.

The idea of the bi-centennial celebration met universal approval, and all the organizations responded with cordiality. A sympathetic understanding united various groups of people in a common bond, resulting for their object in a pronounced success.

Mr. John C. Warner, Jr., was invited by the special committee to be honorary chairman of the celebration, which he accepted. The total membership of the committee with its three sub-divisions was composed as follows: Hostesses in the room of the Historical Society during the hours of the celebration, Miss Elizabeth Cornelius and Mrs. C. O. Armstrong; hospitality committee, with headquarters in Milford Community House, Mrs. Nell Quick Wells, Mrs. Lafayette Quick, Mrs. Lena Quick Herrick, Mrs. Harry T. Armstrong, Mrs. Raymond Highet, Mrs. Allen Myers; on program, Mrs. R. G. Barckley, Mrs. Frank D. Edgington, Miss Carolyn Warner, Mrs. Colin Black and J. F. Terwilliger.

Although a previous rain so dampened the grounds of the Community House that the plans for the outdoor sunset supper and music had to be changed, the interior of the Community House was made most attractive, by that committee, and a number of persons had a basket supper there.

The historical program which began at 7:45 (daylight saving time) in Forest Hall, was attended by hundreds of spectators, many persons standing during its swiftly moving length.

Owing to illness, the Chief Burgess, Warren F. Chol, was unable to be present, also J. C. Warner, Jr., and Miss Carolyn Warner were prevented by a sudden and deep sadness which befell that family in the death of Mrs. K. M. Depuy, who had been especially interested in the celebration and was to have taken part.

Introduction of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, was made by Arthur M. Adams, of Dingman's Ferry, president of the Pike County Historical Society. At the opening of the program Mr. Adams welcomed those attending. Introductions of other speakers and explanation of the pictorial and animated scenes, which interspersed the histories given, were made by the program chairman—as there was no printed program.

Because of this latter fact, and because, in public opinion, the only complete history of Milford was upon this occasion presented, a review of its component parts is now printed as a permanent record, that long after it is over, those who saw it may recall it easily, and future generations may know of the simple, sincere and quite original manner in which Milford celebrated its two hundredth birthday.

An outdoor effect was arranged on Forest Hall platform which made a pleasing background for the speakers and into which each scene of the little pageant was fitted, the characters moving on and off, as the dialogue suggested, thus eliminating the need for curtain use, and making for saving of time.

These bright scenes, containing appropriate songs, dances, interesting dialogue and picturesquely costumed, passed before the eyes of the audience to remind of countries across the sea from which Milford's settlers and later residents came, and to portray special incidents woven into Milford's history. They were written for the occasion, and the characters cast, by the program chairman, in consultation with the committee, while the two rehearsals held were directed by Augustus Phillips, to whose co-operation the committee was greatly indebted.

The smoothness and speed with which this long program continued from first to last was due to the concentration of everyone on their own part, either in the acted portions or the histories told by the organizations' representatives. Thus the "stage" was never empty and interest was never lulled. A copy of the arranged numbers in the hands of the announcer and one copy fastened in the "wings" were the slight threads by which the whole affair was carried on without delay. Congratulations for all concerned were many. Another noteworthy fact was that in its production there was no expense.

The entire program was essentially a community offering, all taking part being yearly or part time residents of the town; the willingness of all to help adding zest to those who planned. The "Milford Dispatch-Press" and nearby newspapers, before the event and subsequently, carried articles relating to it.



A VIEW OF MILFORD

The program numbers, with their preceding comments quoted and with descriptive notes added to the episodes, for the benefit of those not present, follow:

"The country from which Milford's first resident family came was Holland. Therefore, our first number represents a Holland scene."

Characters: A mother and two little girls.

Participants: Mrs. August Metz, Jr., Christine Allgrunn, Helen Daumann.

Note—During the progress of this scene a quaint Dutch dance was performed by the two little girls.

"A sketch of the original settlers—the Quick family—by a descendant, Mrs. Arthur Donovan."

Holland

Teunis Thomassen Quick who married Beletje Jacobs came to New York City from Holland almost a hundred years before some of his descendants became residents of Pennsylvania. In that century a good deal happened in the family. Between 1640 and 1648 five of the children of Thomas and Beletje were born and baptized in New York City. On July 4th, 1645, Teunis Thomassen Quick bought land in the city, upon which tract he built small houses which he sold to various individuals seeking well built homes—for Thomas Quick was a mason by trade. It is thought that, probably, he was the earliest of New York speculative builders. Three hundred years later, the Produce Exchange stands on that ground.

The Quick family grew up, married and some moved from New York City. Three of these marriages are recorded, being those of the sons, Thomas Teunison Quick who married, in December, 1672, Rynirick Westfall; Dirk Teunissen Quick who, in the following year, married Hannah Jans, and Cornelius Jacobsen Quick who married Abigail Abrams, on January 23, 1682.

In the present instance it is the line of Thomas who married Rynirick Westfall which carries most interest. In the year 1696 he was included with other individuals in a patent to purchase land in the Minisink region. By this the Quicks drew nearer to Milford, as, in those times, the country so named was that valley through which the Delaware river flows between New York and Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Thirty-seven years later his son and namesake—the third of the name in America—came along the river and stopped at a point where a creek flowed into the Delaware which attracted him as a desirable site for a permanent home. Here he built a mill, a barn and a house. Here his large family grew up, and, eventually, went to homes of their own. Hither other settlers came, in time, to give him other companions than the Indians and near here he met his tragic death from Indians, to whom he had been always kind. Twenty years before he moved to Pennsylvania, from near Kingston, New York, he married Margaret Dekker. The eldest of his children, Dirk, was a lad of nineteen, the youngest, Catherine, a baby in arms when Milford became their home. Two more children were born afterwards, Thomas and Ann.

With the story of his last born son, Thomas, there is much familiarity. His career, by its unusualness, has attracted writers who have not let his fame grow dim. To his memory a monument is erected near his old home.

However, it is with Jacobus (or James) the second son, born in 1716, who married, first, Marie Westbrook, in 1742, and, second, Jennecke Van Auken, that Milford is most concerned, for all the members of the Quick family, living here, are descended from him. His son, Peter, grew up in time to be a soldier in the Revolution, and married Hannah DeWitt. Several of Peter's children were the

The Quick Family

ancestors of our families by the name of Quick and others. Grandchildren of his son, John B. and wife, Dina Rosencrance, are Lafayette Quick and Mrs. William Herrick.

Cornelius, another son, who married Kate Brink, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Nell Quick Wells, through his son, Manuel and of Floyd Quick and Mrs. Fred Kellogg, through his son, Peter.

Roger Clark Quick, fifth son of Peter, married Louise de Berl and became grandfather of George Roger Quick of Milford and of Abram J. Quick of Matamoras, through his two sons, John Victor and James W.

The Quick genealogy is traced by many church records and as, characteristic of the pioneer families, it had many children for several generations, the descendants of the original Teunis Thomas Quick of New York City are legion.

—o—

"Ancestors of many Milford people were English, coming hither by way of New England and New York. We show England as transplanted to the American colonies, with the war of the Revolution past and some of those lately English people become luxurious Americans. Please fancy the scene to be: A garden in New York City, about 1792."

Characters: Four colonial girls.

England

Participants

The Hostess	Mrs. Arthur Donovan
Lucy	Mrs. James Bryce
Betty	Mrs. Orville Nearing
Patience	Mrs. Alfred Tuscano

Note: During the action of this scene the Governor entered the darkened Hall, and occupied a chair reserved for him on the first row. The complete arrangement and dialogue of this episode is here repeated. Several colonial girls stroll into the garden, one carrying a guitar.

Lucy—"And Patience is to be with us once again before she leaves us for her wilderness home."

Hostess—"Yes, I thought we would wait for her here in the garden, where we have all been so often together, and then we will have tea."

Betty—"And our Patience Morrell is ours no longer—and as Patience Seely she will soon belong to another life altogether."

Hostess—"Yes, but Captain Seely will bring her back sometimes. You know he is going to open a store—the first one in that place—and he will need to come to New York to buy his goods."

Lucy—"Are there enough settlers in those forests to need a store?"

Hostess—"Yes, indeed, Captain Seely and Patience called on us shortly before they were married and he was telling my father of the number of families already settled there. He said he has heard of a gentleman in Philadelphia who plans to lay out streets and make a regular town. Here comes Patience."

Enter Patience. The girls cluster around her with greeting. Patience seats herself on a bench, the hostess stands behind her.

Patience—"Oh, I am so glad you have your guitar, Betty. Lucy, sing for me here, where we have had such happy times."

Betty sits on a nearby bench and accompanies the songs with her guitar. Lucy stands beside the bench and sings first, "Long, Long Ago." After which the others clap and say, "Another, another." She then sings, "So Sweet is She."

Betty—(laying down guitar) "Patience you will write to us?"

Patience—"Yes, but not as often as you may wish, because I shall be so busy in our new log house. You must write to me."

Lucy—"Just how shall the letters be directed?"

Patience—"I will write it down for you. It is Milford, Upper Smithfield Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania."

Betty—"Oh, oh, after I have written all that on the outside, I shall not be able to think of anything for the inside of the sheet."

Lucy—"I thought the place was called Wells Ferry, Patience."

Patience—"It was, during the war and at other times, but the Wells family have a mill, also, and there is a ford near it, so it was called Milford, too, and, I think, soon, it will be known as Milford, altogether."

Hostess—"Let us go to the house, and you can write the address before we have tea." She takes Patience's hand and leads out, the others following, chatting and laughing.

—o—

This is a doubly pleasant occasion for me. It is pleasant for me both as Governor of Pennsylvania and as a citizen of Milford. I am certainly glad to be here to celebrate the anniversary of one of the Commonwealth's historic towns, and I am especially delighted to be among my neighbors as a citizen of Milford.

As Governor I want to congratulate Milford and its people on 200 historic years as a thriving member in the growth of a great commonwealth; and as a citizen and neighbor I am glad to stand here among my friends, showering congratulations on Milford, and enjoying the chance to chat about the 200 full years which lie behind our celebration today. All our disagreements, political and otherwise, fade away and we are everyone of us just Milford people.

You must know how deeply I feel about our town. For most of my life the grey house back on the hill has been my home, and it will be always my home. From its doors I can see our town spread among the trees in real beauty. And many times, I must confess, I let all my duties collect dust while I stand up there, looking at Milford and thinking of the many men and women who have lived in the valley and made our town.

It is a healthy process to think back over the early days. It is good to be able to live in imagination the toils, sorrows, and joys of the first men and women whose lives made our town. Then, when we can people every familiar corner with the images of the past folk of Milford, we begin to know what it means when we speak of "our town."

How difficult it is to think of a name in a history book as a man who was just as good or bad, just as fat or thin, just as human as the rest of us. But when the past is alive with people of flesh and blood, then we come to know what two hundred years of history really means.

If we think of the first Thomas Quick this way, we can feel mighty neighborly toward him. 1733 is a long way back, but we can hear this fine Hollander grumbling to himself as the little ship from the Netherlands to New York plunged in a heavy sea. He must have been badly discouraged many times before he brought his household to rest here along the Delaware, among these beautiful hills of ours, then covered with virgin white pine forest.

*Address
Delivered
by
Governor
Pinchot*

Just 200 full years ago he must have felt the same satisfaction in gazing up and down the valley as you and I do today. And also the deep content there is looking at a home and fields that a man has cut out of the wilderness with his own two hands.

199 years ago a young Tom Quick first squeaked and squalled his greeting to these woods and hills. Young Tom grew up with small Lenni Lenape children as his playmates. His mother probably exchanged recipes with the Indian squaws and Tom Quick smoked pipes and traded corn with the braves. Nearly twenty years passed in peace and good trading.

Then the Lenni Lenape tribes began to see the handwriting on the wall. The white men were taking over their ancestral hunting grounds. The Indians were being dispossessed.

One winter day, a band of Indians from across the Delaware shot Tom Quick the father as he walked along the frozen river, carrying corn for grinding. His two sons tried to carry him home, but he ordered them away. He was dying, and they must save themselves. They obeyed.

From that day and with that memory, young Tom Quick became a relentless enemy of the tribesmen who had shot his father at his side. He must have felt like some of the young miners who only two days ago saw their fathers and brothers brutally shot down by company deputies in western Pennsylvania.

Tom Quick's fame as an Indian killer spread far and wide along the frontier. Some of the stories of his exploits are probably more magnificent than true. They say, as he lay dying, he begged that an Indian be brought to him. He had killed only 99 and he wanted to make it an even hundred before he died. I can not vouch for that story.

Meanwhile our valley was being settled. Robert Harford built the first house in what is now Milford. The three Wells brothers set up a grist mill on the Sawkill, and for some years this place was called Wells' Ferry. Just below their mill lay a fording place on the stream across which settlers brought their corn for grinding. So the spot was known as the "mill ford"—and now we have Milford.

Milford flourished. Many grist mills grew up along the Vandemark and Sawkill streams. The Welles, the Newmans, the Seelys, the Harfords, the Vandemarks, the Brodheads, and many others were building up a town.

In 1793 John Biddis, an enterprising man, saw real estate and lumber possibilities here. For three years he labored to lay out the town of Milford, and in 1796 he sent out a handsome proclamation in which he offered lots for sale, and praised the virtues of the place. He said, "By taking the whole into a general view, it is conceived that there are few situations on the river possessed of so many natural advantages." I heartily agree. There are few situations on any river possessed of so many natural advantages.

The lumber rafting trade on the Delaware flourished for a few years and Milford was rough. Soon, however, the citizens joined together in a church with the Reverend Grier as their first minister. Then the railroads began to take much of the lumber trade off the river, and Milford again became comparatively peaceful, but by no means as peaceful as it is now.

This whole region was known as New Smithfield. In 1814 Pike County was formed, and Milford made the county seat on the condition that the citizens would raise \$1,500 for a court house. With fine public spirit they speedily col-

lected this amount and the court house was up within a year. It still stands as a tribute to those citizens. To my mind it is just about the handsomest building in the town.

1816 in Milford means much to me, for Constantine Pinchot, my great-grandfather, arrived here from France that year. And since then Milford has been the true home of the wandering Pinchots, and my boy is the fifth generation of Pinchots in Milford.

There is much in the rich history of our town that I would like to talk about, much that I myself remember. But I shall be satisfied if, in this 200th year of Milford, we can think of Tom Quick and those who followed after him as the real human beings they certainly were. Then this 200th anniversary celebration will be a real recognition of Milford's ten score years.

As Governor of the Commonwealth I salute Milford, its past citizens and its present citizens—and I am mighty proud to be one of its sons.

—O—

"It is two years later, 1794, and, in imagination, we will see another garden—this time in Philadelphia."

Characters: Two young Quakeresses.

Participants: Miss Lucile Wolfe, Miss Helen Van Etten.

Note—This scene in action and speech is given here.

The Quaker girls enter and seat themselves on a bench. One has a newspaper.

First sister—"Has thee the right paper, Sally?"

Sally—"Yes, sister. The Advertiser, April 17th, 1794. Friend Harford was pleased to lend it to us. He has decided to buy lots in Mr. Biddis's town and he says Mr. Biddis tells him he will name a street for him there."

Sister—"Father seemed interested, too. Perhaps he will buy some lots."

Sally—"I do not think I should care to live there, would thee?"

Sister—"It might prove interesting, but we would like Philadelphia best, I suppose."

Sally—"Oh, yes. Why, there is only one store in the place."

Sister—"Let us see what Mr. Biddis says in his advertisement. Where is it?"
(Both look over the paper).

Sally (speaks suddenly)—"Oh, see, here is a phaeton for sale. (Reads the advertisement aloud). How fine if father would buy that for us."

Sister—"Never mind that, now, Sally, we are looking for something else. Here it is: Milford." (She reads the advertisement aloud.)

Sally—"Well, if father buys land there, I wonder will Mr. Biddis name a street for him? Levering street would sound as well as Harford street."

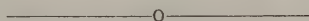
Sister—"I wonder why Mr. Biddis called the place Milford? It is a pretty name."

Sally—"Mrs. Harford says that he names it for his father's home town in Wales, but curiously, that the settlement has been called by that name for some time, because there was a mill and a ford near together. I saw a map, too, that Mr. Biddis gave Friend Harford, he has named the main street Broad, after our own Broad street, here in Philadelphia, and all the streets that cross it will be named for his children, and all that go the same way will have numbers. Then there are little lanes between the streets, like our alleys, and they all will be named for fruits and berries."

**Phila-
delphia**

Sister—"Well, I don't believe there is a place for Levering street. Let us take the paper in the house and show it to father when he comes home for dinner."
 Salley—"Yes, I want to speak to him about that phaeton." (She folds up paper and both go out.)

"There were those subscribers who bought Milford lots as investment only—reselling them and never becoming residents of 'the town on the banks of the Delaware river.' Of such we imagine the family to have been whose daughters read that old newspaper when it was young—which, incidentally, is loaned for this occasion by Gettysburg Chapter, Daughters of the Union."



Following will be two young Welsh persons, singing a very old melody."

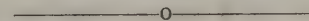
Wales

Characters: A girl and a boy.

Participants: Doris Kellogg and Russell Kellogg.

Note—During their conversation they sang, "All Through the Night," (Ar Hyd y Nos).

"Of particular interest will be the story of Milford—Mr. Biddis's town, by his great great granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Edgington, of Washington, whom it gives us pleasure to welcome."



Milford in Wales and in Pennsyl- vania

Friends and fellow townsmen—In our pride at seeing our lovely old home town pass its 200th milestone, it is pleasant to recall that her glories were celebrated by no less a pen than that of the Bard of Avon. Our townswoman, Mrs. Edward Cahill, first called my attention to the fact that Shakespeare had mentioned Milford in *Cymbeline*, Act III., Scene 2, as follows:

"How far is it to this same blessed Milford?

"And by the way, Tell me how Wales was made so happy as to inherit such a haven."

Also in Act III., Scene 6:

"Milford, when from the mountain-top Pisanio showed thee, thou wast within a ken."

This description seems so prophetic of the beauties of our Milford that we must make an effort to remember that Shakespeare was describing Milford Haven in Wales. Even so, we can lay claim to his words, as my great-great-grandfather, Samuel Biddis, was a Welshman, and leaving his native Milford in Wales to come to the colonies, (in his case,—Pennsylvania) in 1742, he became the forebear of John Biddis. The latter was appointed one of the first four lay judges authorized by the newly adopted constitution of Pennsylvania, whose circuit comprised that part of Northampton County known as Middle Smithfield and including Milford. Struck by its natural beauty and likeness to his father's Welsh home which had been so often described in his hearing, he obtained a grant of the site of Milford, surveyed and mapped it, and in 1793 announced in Philadelphia the sale of lots therein. As you know, our town plan is a miniature of that of Philadelphia, with Broad and High streets at right angles, the numbered streets running parallel to the Delaware, the cross streets named Sarah, Ann, Catherine, John and George, after his wife, sons and daughters.

But the town perpetuates in its name the name of Welsh Milford, and the young folks of Milford High School turn their thoughts back to Welsh origins every time they lift their voices in the Alma Mater song entitled "Dear Milford High," whose music is that of the old Welsh hymn "Ar Hyd y Nos."

As the tapestry of Milford's history has been woven by those whose hands are now still, not the least of her glory and memories is woven into the Welsh strand contributed by Judge Biddis and his descendants, who carried Welsh memories into the name of the town, and family ties into the names of her streets.

—O—

"Next we represent Ireland and Scotland—the ancestral countries of many now living here."

Characters: Molly, an Irish colleen; Jeanie, a Scotch lassie.

Participants: Misses Olive Coykendall and Cornelia Raymond.

Note—During this scene, Miss Coykendall danced a lively Irish jig.

—O—

"The history of the County Courts, followed by that of the Town Council, read by Richard Cornelius Bull and Paul Thornton Ryder."

A celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of what is now Milford would be incomplete without some mention of the courts and judiciary since Milford is the county seat, and the courts have often provided excitement and amusement to the residents.

On March 21, 1798, Wayne County was cut from Northampton and shortly thereafter Samuel Preston, John Ryerson, Samuel Seely and John Biddis, although not lawyers, were commissioned to hold Courts of Common Pleas.

The early courts of Wayne County were held alternately at Milford (where Judge Seely and Judge Biddis resided) at Wilsonville and at Bethany. As the judges travelled they carried their rather meager library on horseback with them, and their decisions based on broad principles of natural justice and common sense were long known as horseback opinions. A long controversy over the permanent location of the county seat ended, for a time, by the choice of Milford, and, ultimately, in March, 1814, by the forming of Pike County, then including part of what is now Monroe.

The earliest entry found upon the oldest book of Pike County records is that of a court held December 6th, 1814.

The first court in this county is said to have been held in the house of a Mrs. Lee, in Milford. Be that as it may, the earlier and later courts are known to have been held in the house of George Buchannan (or Bohannan) on Broad street, in the large cellar of his tavern. History says that the Pike County court of early days was in many respects a peculiar one and that some of the characters of the judges, with some of their decisions, were unique in the annals of American jurisprudence. But many eminent lawyers have practised in the Pike County courts.

Ireland

and

Scotland

The

Courts

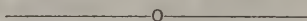
As the act creating this county provided that Milford could be the county seat only on condition of the payment of at least \$1500.00 by the people towards the erection of public buildings, Milford residents went to work and raised that amount. The building of a stone court house was immediately undertaken and completed in the next year, 1815. This building has found fame as being one of the finest stone buildings in the State.

Referring to printed historical record, we are told that "at first there was no bell upon the court house and when judges, lawyers and persons interested were to be summoned, the sheriff mounted the cupola and blew most piercing blasts upon a huge tin horn." This arrangement seems to have been improved somewhat when, later, an immense triangle was erected upon which the sheriff dealt resounding blows, with more musical effect. Finally a bell was hung which announced the occasions of the administration of justice.

The present brick court house superseded the old stone building in 1873, the latter becoming the jail, which it still is. The land for the erection of the new building was bought by the people of Milford from George Bohannan and donated to the county.

In 1850 a constitutional amendment was adopted making the judiciary elective (it formerly had been appointive by the Governor) and fixing the terms of President Judge and Associate Judges.

At the present time the sessions are quarterly, with special ones, as needed. The bench is composed of Judge Samuel E. Shull and Associate Judges Charles Marvin and Fred Kesting.

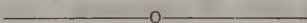


Milford Borough Civil Organization

The first election for local offices, under the borough charter was held February 16th, 1875, when the following men of Milford were chosen as Chief Burgess and Town Council: John C. Wallace, John Gaillard, Henry B. Wells, Jacob Klaer, Desire Bournique. On February 23rd, the first meeting of the Town Council was held in the house of John C. Wallace, burgess, who presided. Lawyer Harry T. Baker was elected Secretary of the Council and Samuel Dietrick was appointed treasurer.

Elections have been held regularly ever since. The burgesses serving after Mr. Wallace for the following ten years were Desire Bournique, W. K. Ridgeway, H. B. Wells, John Nyce, Walter Newman, T. R. Julius Kline, C. W. Bull, M. D. Mott, G. E. Horton, J. Hutchinson. Many of these men are well remembered.

The present Council consists of Burgess, Warren F. Chol, Councilmen: George Gregory, Albert J. Rudolph, George Daumann, Arthur McCarty, Andrew Armstrong and John H. Lohmann, president.



Germany

"Many in and near Milford borough are descended from pioneers from Germany. We will suppose this scene to be long ago."

Characters: A young girl and her little sister.

Participants: Miss Jeanette Donald, Wilma Myers.

Note: In this scene the conversation related to a letter, read by the elder sister, from their brother, lately gone to America, who wrote of a home he intended to make for them, near Milford.

"The story of The Water Company, written by George R. Bull and read by Alfred Tuscano."

About one mile northwest of Milford and at a considerable elevation above the town, there is located a group of springs, which is the source of the Town's water supply.

Some time prior to 1860, there was organized the Cold Spring Water Company. This company walled in or confined the largest spring, located on property of the present Water Company, which is generally known as the "Spring Place" and by means of hollowed logs or wooden pipes conducted water to the village of Milford and at several points the residents were able to obtain water. Watering troughs were also maintained at the inns or hotels for the many horses that then travelled through the country.

In the early sixties, according to newspaper articles published about the year 1864, the works of the Cold Spring Water Company were looked upon as a nuisance, as the pipe lines were not properly maintained and the water supply was very uncertain. There was a great fire hazard due to the lack of water. The newspaper articles were frequent and the people of the town were agitated until in the Spring of 1873, meetings were held and finally the present Water Company was formed to buy out the old Company and furnish the town with a proper water supply.

In May, 1873, the Court of Common Pleas of Pike County granted a Charter to the Milford Water Company, which showed that \$5,000.00 worth of stock had been subscribed. Due to the very poor showing of the former Water Company and the fact that the residents of Milford and parties interested in her welfare were mostly those of very limited means, great difficulty was experienced in financing the Water Company and part of its stock was paid for by labor.

In July, 1873, there was a disastrous fire in Milford, which destroyed some eight or ten buildings, barns, sheds, etc., and for some time it looked as if the whole town would be wiped out. In spite of this fire, the many newspaper articles and indignation meetings calling for a water supply and fire protection, it was June 1875, before the present Water Company came to an agreement with the Cold Spring Water Company and purchased the "Spring Place" from the Crissman family and proceeded to develop what is now the present water system.

The local paper of August 27th, 1875, states that Monday was an eventful day in Milford. The Milford Cornet Band met a procession of teams loaded with twenty tons of main pipes of the Milford Water Company and escorted it through the principal streets of the town amid great enthusiasm.

There was another amusing article on the casualties which occurred in crossing streets and stumbling through and over the ditches dug by the Water Company.

It was not until November, 1875, that the water was let into the mains and introduced into what is now the Borough of Milford. November 23, 1875, a hose with a three-quarter nozzle, tested at the foot of Broad Street, was calculated to throw a stream of water ninety feet high and talk, which resulted in the organization of the Fire Department, was started.

From that time Milford has enjoyed an unfailing supply of the purest and coldest water in the United States. The water is frequently tested and analyzed and no impurities are ever found. By those in a position to know it is said that there is no finer water in the world.

At times during the height of the Summer Season, a few parties living at the highest elevation in Milford have not received as much water as they desire.

Milford

Water

Company

This was not due to any lack of water at the "Spring Place," but because the demand is so great at certain hours the pressure is reduced and a few parties inconvenienced thereby. During droughts throughout the country when other places are worried, the people of Milford have never had any cause for anxiety.

There is a flat rate charge made for water, which is probably as low or lower than any place in the country.

The water supply is one of Milford's greatest assets and is appreciated most by strangers visiting Milford, who speak of the unusual qualities of the water.

—O—

"History of Vandermark Lodge, by Julius Kiesel."

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, that great and universal brotherhood bound with the chain of the triple links, "Friendship, Love and Truth," originated in England in the eighteenth century and Washington Lodge No. 1 was instituted in Baltimore, Maryland, April 26th, 1819, being the first Odd Fellows Lodge in America.

Thomas Wildey was the first noble grand and also the first grand master in America, and from that date Odd Fellow Lodges began to branch out in the different states of the Union, and now Odd Fellow Lodges are found in nearly all towns and villages in the United States and Canada.

The first lodge in Pennsylvania was instituted in Philadelphia on December 26th, 1821, by John Upton of Philadelphia, and John Robinson of New York City.

Warrant of dispensation to institute Vandermark Lodge No. 828 and under which the lodge now operates, was issued February 19th, 1873.

A special meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held on March 23rd, 1873 at 3:30 p. m. for the purpose of instituting Vandermark Lodge No. 828, I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania.

The following petitioners were present: Oliver Goldsmith, James H. Doney, Moffit Van Aukin, Vincent Emerson, Thomas Armstrong, William H. Courtright, Theodore Frazer, Henry Beam, Joseph C. Chamberlain, Frederick C. Almer, John Reasor, William Wood, Jacob Dewitt, Thomas L. Armstrong, Henry M. Beardsley, John T. Armstrong, Frank Cooley, Rusling Dewitt, and John McCarty. Vandermark Lodge No. 828 was then declared to be a duly constituted lodge of the I. O. O. F., with James H. Doney the first noble grand.

We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, educate the orphan, are the basic principles of Odd Fellowship.

Vandermark Lodge never appealed to other lodges for aid; it has always paid its sick benefits to its brothers; buried its dead; relieved widowed families, and responded liberally when aid was asked by other lodges. At one time it had only 20 cents in its treasury, a number of its brothers sick and less than fifty members on the roll. Today it has about eight thousand dollars in its treasury.

In looking over its records I found that in its sixty years of existence it had paid for relief \$31,407.96. A splendid record for an average of 150 members.

\$31,407.96 paid for relief in Milford and its vicinity I am well satisfied that Vandermark Lodge has done more for relief than all the churches and other lodges combined in Milford. This grand success is a noble tribute to the officers and members of Vandermark Lodge of the past, and is worthy of stronger support of the younger generation to build it broader, higher and richer.

Let Friendship, Love and Truth radiate from its temple, so that its brothers may carry its good influence with them to enlarge the sphere of his affections whose field of action is boundless as the earth.

**Vander-
mark
Lodge
I. O. O. F.**

"Rev. A. M. Elliot, of Chicago, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Milford, has kindly consented to give us the history of that church."

This Presbyterian church was the pioneer religious organization in Milford, hence its story antedates its official history, a record fortunately preserved from the beginning and kept with remarkable accuracy, legibility and fullness.

The history records that Bartholemew Weed, "was the first praying man in Milford. He established a family altar and kept sacred the Sabbath day, much to the astonishment of his neighbors, occasionally holding service at his home, where he talked to the people as best he could * * * " Tradition asserts a Mr. Mott as connected with him in religious activity. Jacob Quick is said to have started services in Center Square, which were broken up by the rough element from the country who drove in for that purpose.

This beginning of religious activity, marked by Weed, Quick and Mott, seems to have been about the year 1813, as Weed moved to Philadelphia some three or four years after that date. A Rev. Phineas Camp is spoken of as having preached here in 1815.

In spite of difficulties there must have been a religious sentiment, for we find that in 1822 a petition was presented to the State for a charter for "The Presbyterian Congregation of Milford." This was signed April 18th, 1822, by Jacob Quick, Francis Smith, John Lafarge, John Brink, George Bowhannan and D. Jayne; received the proper endorsement by Thomas Elder, Attorney General, September 3rd, 1822, also that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was duly enrolled at Harrisburg, February 12th, 1824. William Bross, who at the time he wrote was Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, writes of Milford, "The town was very prosperous * * *. When my father moved there from New Jersey, in 1821, or 1822, * * * there was not a male church member in town. There was not a church of any kind whatever. My father was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and coming from the Dutch church across the river, presided over by Dominie Elting, of blessed memory, his first move * * * was to establish a prayer meeting, by permission, in the court house. As a new thing, it attracted attention. In these efforts he was cordially and ably seconded by James Wallace, a leading merchant, but not then a member of any church, a most excellent Scotch-Irishman. Out of the prayer meetings grew a Sunday School, the first in all that country." This Sunday School was organized as a Presbyterian Sunday School in the old stone Court House, June 3rd, 1823. There were present at the first organization. James Wallace, Samuel Depuy, William Freeland, Louise Ross, Miss Jane Depuy, Miss Caroline Wells. James Wallace was the first superintendent. There were more than fifty children present, the first Sunday. The books used were the Bible and Noah Webster's Spelling Book.

Very briefly, these were conditions that preceded the formal organization of the church as an ecclesiastical body. They are of great interest as an indication of the difficulties that confronted the little band of earnest men and women, also explaining some of the activities of the Session, in early days.

Referring to the original minutes of the Session, we find that on September 1st, 1825, "The citizens of the town of Milford * * * desirous of having the ordinances of the Gospel stately administered among them, assembled according to previous notice. James Wallace was called to "the chair," and Moses Bross appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, and

*The
Presby-
terian
Church*

investigated with due deliberation, it was unanimously agreed to apply to the Presbytery of Hudson for the organization of a christian church, and Moses Bross was appointed to make said application."

On September 16th, the request was placed before Presbytery, and that body appointed one of their number, Rev. Thomas Grier, to organize the church. On September 23rd, the congregation being assembled according to previous notice, Mr. Grier proceeded to the organization of a Presbyterian church. Moses Bross and wife, Jean, Samuel Depuy and wife, Eliza, Mitty Watkin, Elizabeth Westfall and Jacob Quick "presented to the Moderator satisfactory testimonial of their good and regular standing in the church." James Wallace was examined "on his doctrinal and experimental knowledge of the Gospel," and these eight became the charter members of the church.

The following day, September 24th, the congregation, by appointment, met and elected James Wallace, Moses Bross and Jacob Quick as Elders, and on September 25th, 1825, the organization was perfected by the ordination of these men as Ruling Elders. This latter date is, therefore, that from which the church, as a completed ecclesiastical entity dates its birth.

On April 8th, 1826, three additional Elders were elected: Samuel Depuy, David Judson and Roger Allen.

Mr. Grier was pastor of the Westown church, but by permission of the Presbytery was spared from that town one Sabbath in three, giving one third of his time to Milford.

"Mr. Grier," says William Bross, "was a man of splendid presence, an excellent preacher whose earnest discussion and application of Gospel truth had a marked effect upon the community." This is evident from the record, which shows that on December 26th, 1825, ten members were added, and on November 3rd, 1826, forty-two more were received. The services were held in the Court House. To quote again from Mr. Bross's article: "As an illustration of the habits of the time, it is here mentioned that every Friday evening when Mr. Grier was expected to arrive, my father would say to me, 'William, take the decanter and go to Lafarge's store and get a quart of his best brandy,' and before every meal the brandy and a bowl of eggs would be on the table and the Domine would take an egg and some brandy for the good of his health."

"The Court House soon became too small for the congregation, and I well remember the earnest conferences in regard to the building of a new church. Finally, Mr. Grier preached a sermon from the text, 'Go up to the mountains and bring wood and build a house and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.' As a result the first church building was erected on the ground just adjoining the present building."

As the years passed on the church life followed the lines of all such organizations. It had its "ups" and its "downs," its "seasons of refreshing from the Lord," and its times of declension.

After a time a desire for a new and better church edifice seems to have been born. The first official indication, so far as the record shows, is seen in an action of the Trustees in December, 1867, when further burials in the church cemetery were stopped, and, later on, we find, under date of November 7th, 1871, that "it was resolved to give notice in the 'Milford Herald' to those having friends interred in the Yard adjoining the Presbyterian church to remove the same without further notice in compliance with the Act of Assembly passed for that purpose."

In March, 1872, the congregation voted "to sell the parsonage to supplement the fund now being raised for the purpose of building a new church." The house was finally sold, and now, owned and remodelled, is the residence of Mr. August Kiel, at the corner of Ann and Sixth streets.

On September 10th, 1872, a building committee was appointed consisting of G. P. Heller, Samuel Detrick, E. Warner, J. H. Wells and J. H. Van Etten and on March 27th, 1873 it was voted to build of brick and to incur no debt. The following January, George Barton, of Paterson, N. J., was selected as architect.

On Tuesday, September 1st, 1874, the corner stone was laid by the Session and Trustees with appropriate ceremonies, Revs. A. P. Botsford and S. J. Rogers, of Port Jervis, making addresses. Among the articles deposited in the corner stone were copies of "The Presbyterian" and the "New York Observer," indicating the church papers taken at that time.

The first service in the new church was a prayer meeting, held in the basement on December 30th, 1875. This seems to have been held because there was to be a funeral held in the church on January 2nd, 1876, and it was felt that it was the only appropriate thing that the first service in the new church should be one that was distinctly religious and one of worship.

Rev. E. H. Mateer was pastor at the time, and as a matter of interest I quote his note regarding this: "The first Sabbath service in our new church edifice was held in the basement, this morning, (Jan. 2nd, 1876) at ten and one half o'clock. It was a funeral service. Mr. Silas Brown, of Rockaway, N. J. Presbyterian congregation died on Thursday A. M. and it seemed that no other arrangement could be made. Mr. Brown was a member of a secret fraternity known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. So many of this fraternity in this village belong to the Methodist congregation that there was a union service. Rev. Copeland of the M. E. church and Rev. Knighton, D.D., assisted me in conducting the services. The room was crowded to overflowing, more than 300 persons being present."

The old church building was sold in September, 1877. For nine years the services were held in the basement room, and the records of the Trustees show earnest efforts made toward raising the money needed for completing the work. It seems that when finally dedicated there must have been no debt on the church. The Board of Church Erection made a grant of \$1,000.00 and that was one of the regular conditions. The first service held in the auditorium was a communion service, held September 6th, 1885.

On the 21st of that month the Presbytery met in Milford, and in connection with its meeting the dedicatory services were held. The "Milford Dispatch" of that week contained an account of the services from which I quote: "At 4:15 o'clock the children of the Sabbath School, numbering about 100, led by their superintendent, M. N. Van Etten, Esq., were introduced to the Presbytery by the pastor. The infant class numbered about fifty, and attracted special attention. They were in charge of their esteemed and efficient teacher, Miss Hulda Bull * * *. At seven o'clock the exercises connected with the dedication were resumed. The Moderator of the Presbytery made the opening address. He was followed by Rev. George P. VanWyck, of Washington, D. C., who called to mind the former sanctuary, and incidents of former years * * *. Rev. John Reid, of Yonkers, N. Y., who had preached here as a student during the summer of 1871, spoke with marked ability. The pastor, Rev. A. S. Gardiner, spoke briefly, referring to the various gifts presented. Among them (prominent today) "were the memorial

windows, presented by Hon. Charles H. VanWyck, of Nebraska, and by Rev. G. P. VanWyck. Also the Baptismal Font, of Italian Alabaster, presented by Rev. and Mrs. N. W. Conklin, of New York City, in memory of a beloved son * * *. Mr. Gardiner also referred to the liberality of the summer guests in Milford and the generous patronage they had given the ladies." which has a familiar sound to those of us who know how they have kept up their help to the present. "The closing addresses were made by Rev. Walter Crane, of Goshen, and Rev. Dr. Freeman." A dedicatory hymn was written for the occasion by Rev. Henry A. Harlow, the first verse of which reads:

"To Thee, O God with cheerful song,
We dedicate this house today;—
The day for which we've waited long.
Accept it at our hands, we pray."

The following year was marked by the gift of the bell and clock, a Christmas gift from Hon. William Bross. The tower clock was in memory of the beloved and venerated mother of Mr. Bross, herself one of the charter members of the church. The bell bears upon it the following inscription: "Memorial to Moses Bross, one of the founders and first elders of our church. The gift of his eldest son William who joined Aug. 29th, 1832. Christmas, 1886."

The records of the Trustees, under date of Dec. 23, 1886, contains the following interesting note: "The new bell kindly donated by Hon. William Bross, of Chicago, having arrived it was proposed and agreed that the Trustees of the church meet at nine o'clock Christmas morning, suspend the new bell and at noon Christmas day ring it in honor of the donor."

The bell proved too small for the purpose, and at the special request of the donor was returned to the factory and exchanged for a larger one that is in use today.

January 27th, 1905 the communion set of individual cups that is in use at present was donated by R. C. Bull and children in memory of Mrs. Jemima Bull, the wife and mother of the donors. The original set of pewter, and the second set of silver, which were thus displaced, are in the niche in the rear of the auditorium, and the first communion table and chairs have also been given a place, where they are a silent memorial of the labors and blessings of the past.

Besides the memorial windows in place at the dedication, two others have been given: one in memory of Sarah Brodhead Dewitt, by her daughter, Mary S. Sanborn, and one for Margaret Wallace Bidlack, by her daughter, Blanche.

Practically all the windows have been given by different persons, whose names do not appear, and to whom, in only this general way, we can render our thanks.

The beautiful Williams pipe organ, purchased by the church, was installed in July, 1914.

Those who have served the church, as pastors or stated supplies for longer or shorter periods, since the organization are: (omitting dates) Thomas Grier, Edward Allen, William Townley, Ralph Bull, Simeon Peck, William Belding, Charles Miln, T. S. Bradner, Isaac Todd, R. R. Kellogg, R. H. Beattie, Cyrus Offer, John Reid, L. C. Lockwood, E. H. Mateer, A. S. Gardiner, Thomas Nichols, E. M. Smead, Charles A. White, who after his retirement from the pastorate was "Pastor Emeritus" until his death, W. A. Russom, John E. Pritchard, D. S. Lawson, A. M. Elliot, H. Calvin Aroh. At present, the church is without a pastor.

The elders have been James Wallace, Moses Bross, Jacob Quick, Samuel Depuy, Daniel Judson, Roger Allen, Samuel S. Thrall, John H. Wallace, Stephen Rose, Theophilus H. Smith, Samuel Detrick, Ebenezer Warner, John C. Wallace, William Mitchell, George Mitchell, Dr. I. S. Vreeland, W. A. H. Mitchell, James R. Bull, Charles D. Wolfe and Dr. Robert G. Barckley—the last four constituting the present bench of Ruling Elders.

This is our record. We would praise our God for the past; we would beseech Him to grant us strength for the present; we would trust Him for the future.

Note: Compiled from the historical sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Elliot in his church on the occasion of its centenary observance and brought up to date, as necessitated, from September, 1925 to September, 1933.

—O—

"There was a time when French was heard spoken on Milford streets, perhaps as frequently as English, because many French families journeyed here to live. Our next action scene will represent France."

France

Characters:

Madame	Mrs. Lucye Pinchot Lederer
A Little Girl	Frances Stanton
A Flower Vender	Mrs. Henry Barckley

Note: Stage directions and dialogue quoted. Costumes about 1816.

Walking on stage, from left, a lady and a little girl.

Little girl: "Mother, what is America like, where our relatives have gone?"

Madame: "We cannot know, exactly, Francine, until their letters come to us, and that may not be very soon."

Little girl: "Oh, here comes a young girl, selling flowers."

From right, enter a flower girl, humming a song, sees the others and comes to them, asking: "Will you please buy some flowers, madame, or mademoiselle. I desire to earn money to help my brothers, who wish to go to America."

Madame: "I will buy, and perhaps you will sing your song again. It will cheer us."

Flower girl: "Willingly, Madame."

Action of selecting bouquets and paying. Madame seats herself on a bench, nearby, to listen. Francine remains standing. The flower girl sings, then curtsies and goes past the others off. The lady and little girl continue their walk in the other direction.

The flower girl carried little bouquets on a tray suspended by a red ribbon from her neck. Her song was of flowers.

At conclusion of the scene, "La Marseillaise" was sung by an unseen singer, who was Mrs. F. S. Banks.

"The story of the Methodist Church, a paper written by John E. Almer." (Read by James L. Myer.)

**The
Milford
M. E.
Church**

The beginning of Methodism in Milford takes us back to the days of the itinerant horseback, pioneer preacher. As early as 1790 the records show that there were visits in Milford by these famed Methodist evangelists. In those early days they apparently came up the river from Stroudsburg.

The exact state of religion in Milford and vicinity in those days can hardly be accurately determined. Some one has written that it was a Godless, prayerless, Sabbath-breaking village, but the oldest inhabitants declare with emphasis that such a characterization is a libel upon the fair name of the sturdy men and women that founded beautiful Milford. The real truth doubtless is that there were mighty men of character, and a few rather "black sheep" then, just as now. Surely it behooves us of the younger generation to bow in reverence as we contemplate the blessings that we enjoy today handed down to us by these men and women of toil and sacrifice.

At any rate among the very first to listen to and heed the gospel brought by the horseback evangelist was a blacksmith named Bartholomew Weed. This man was dubbed by a former historian as the first praying man in Milford. This could hardly be true, but at any rate, he became a devout Christian, kept the Sabbath, held services occasionally and in fact, developed from a blacksmith to a Methodist preacher. In 1815 he left Milford and took up his residence in Philadelphia where he entered into his new duties as itinerant preacher in the Philadelphia Conference.

After the days of Bartholomew Weed, the next important move was the founding of the present organization. In 1825 the Rev. John K. Shaw was appointed on the Hamburg circuit as assistant to the Rev. Benjamin Collins. The Milford people heard of Shaw's coming to Newton, New Jersey, and sent to that place to invite him to preach here. This he gladly consented to do, preaching in the Court House. He met with the approbation of the people and succeeded in organizing the first Methodist class with the following members: Mrs. Eliza Mott, Mrs. Louisa Broadhead, Mrs. Mary Olmstead, Mrs. Sophia Suiter, and Mr. and Mrs. David Hand. These were the charter members of the Methodist organization that has endured these one hundred seven years.

Soon after the organization was formed the little group began to cast about to find a place for worship. At that time it happened that the group secured the interest of Judge John Brink. To this man the Methodists are greatly indebted. He gave outright a piece of land down by the river at a point a little north of the Jersey Bridge upon which the church was to be built. In the Court House today there can be found the deed dated December 14, 1826, minutely written out as to directions for the use of the property by the church and consigned by John Brink and wife to the following trustees of the church: John Brink, Richard Eldred, Edward Mott, David Hand and Jonathan Doolittle. By this testament we see that Judge John Brink was himself one of the first trustees of the society.

The church thus built upon the river bank was not destined to remain there. The Judge thought that Milford would grow up to that point, but the spring freshets dissipated that idea. Consequently in 1833 or thereabout Judge Brink exchanged the land by the river side for the land where the present building stands and the church was taken down in sections and moved there.

This building was used as the church up till the time of the Civil War. Then, there was an agitation for a new church which was built under the pastorate of Joshua Mead, the father of our present Bishop Mead. This new church was dedicated July 10, 1864, by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. L. R. Dunn and Rev. William Tunison. The old church building too, is still standing and has had a varied experience, having been used as a seminary, a boarding house and now a dwelling house. This building may be seen standing two doors southeast of the present church.

It is of interest to note that in the early days Milford was a circuit including several outlying points, such as Union, Centre, Coles, Shocopee, etc. At times the entire membership totaled over four hundred and in the very beginning there were two and three pastors assigned to this circuit. Those preachers whose names have gone down in history as swelling the ranks by successful revivals are as follows: Rev. William Eloomer, Rev. George Windsor, Rev. George Hughes, Rev. William McCain, Rev. J. K. Burr and Rev. R. W. Copeland. During the revival conducted by Rev. J. K. Burr the enthusiasm was so great that it extended across the river resulting in the building of the Montague church.

Romance is found in everything and this history would be sadly lacking if we failed to mention the names of the preachers who found their wives in beautiful Milford. Rev. George Windsor married Harriet Olmstead, Rev. William Burrows married Sally Ann Thrall, Rev. Thomas Walters married Olivia Freeland, Rev. H. J. Hayter married Mary Sherman, Rev. Joshua Mead married Alice Howe, Rev. Charles S. Ryman married Mary Wells and Rev. R. W. Copeland married Kate Blizzard.

In connection with the romance touching the history of the church it may be well to mention some of the conspicuous names in regard to their achievements. The Rev. Lawrence McCombs dared to impeach a bishop for heresy. Needless to say, McCombs was widely known. The Rev. George Banghart, Manning Force, Benjamin Day, and C. S. Ryman have all served as presiding elders or district superintendents as they are now called. J. N. Fitzgerald became a bishop. From the union of the Rev. Joshua Mead and Alice Howe as mentioned above there was born a son Charles who has also risen to the office of Bishop. We are proud to note that one Milford girl has become the mother of a bishop. Besides Bartholomew Weed, the late Rev. Wm. E. Palmer who was a member of the Newark Conference and who died suddenly at the conference session 1925, was one of those who went out from this church to preach the gospel.

During the one hundred and seven years of its existence, the church has suffered very many material changes. The furnishing and decorating of the church has been a gradual process. In 1890 the walls were frescoed. In 1892 steam heat was introduced. In 1896 the Sunday school room was modernized. In 1898 the oil lamps gave place to acetylene gas and in 1921 gas gave way to electricity. During the pastorate of the Rev. V. A. Wood, 1903-1906, the church was again done over and beautiful new memorial windows installed; and in 1926 a brand new Odell pipe organ was installed. This being dedicated during the One Hundredth Anniversary Week which this church celebrated that year during the pastorate of Rev. C. L. Van Auker. In June 1931 the church was again redecorated.

Time would not permit to give the history of the various organizations and of the many faithful individuals who have served to uphold the standards of the church. Such a story would have to tell of devout women spending many weary hours embroidering pillow-slips and piecing quilts for the fair; of earnest men

engaged in hot debate over the question of a premillennial or a postmillennial re-appearing; of the donation parties and socials, from which, for many, the longest way round was the best way home; of the sermons warning the wayward to flee from the wrath to come; and finally, and most important, of the persons who, at the shrine of this church, have found "The peace which passeth all understanding."

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"FOR THE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION."

Milford Cemetery Association

Beautiful Milford Cemetery, the land for which was purchased and landscaped by an association, was dedicated on May 26th, 1868, with appropriate exercises in the presence of a large assembly of people.

For half a century and more the final resting place of Milford residents had been in a spot described as "the old orchard, where the little knot of clustered pine trees have their vigil kept." This was abandoned when the churches were erected, and clustered about them for many years were the graves of those who had passed on. When the church plots became too crowded the place was selected, which is aptly described in the poem written by Mr. Biddis specially for the dedication ceremonies, "where yon mountain lends its grateful shade; by the side of yonder gentle river; where nature's self a resting place hath made; here let our loved ones rest in peace forever. Here, through the pines the summer showers will weep, and through their branches birds will chirp and sing; these hills as sentinels their vigils keep; and from the ground will sweetest violets spring." Clergymen and a choir assisted in this service of dedication and the principal address was delivered by Lucian F. Barnes, who, singularly enough, was the first person to be buried in the new grounds, in which he had been so greatly interested.

Moved to this lovely spot have been the graves from the church grounds in the town, from the old cemetery and from many other locations.

The cemetery is well cared for, accurate records are kept, and a map has been made of the exact location and design. Many soldiers' graves are in this cemetery, all of which are remembered each Memorial Day by patriotic organizations.

There is little change in the personnel of the Association, sons acting in the place of fathers as time goes on, and offices being held year after year. The present membership is as follows: President, Frank W. Cross; Secretary, W. A. H. Mitchell; Treasurer, George R. Bull; William E. Almer, Andrew Spotts. The caretaker is Benjamin Hissam; assistant, John Ryder.

(Presented by Mrs. Barckley).

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Italy—the former home of some of Milford's residents.

Italy

Characters: A young girl and two sailors.

Participants: Mrs. Henry Barckley, Messrs. Gay and Keyes.

Note: This was a double feature scene. Sailors' hornpipe was danced by the young men, following which Mrs. Barckley sang "Ave Maria."

"The third church established in Milford was the Episcopal. Mr. Raymond Highet will tell its story."

Several years ago the Church of the Good Shepherd issued a little booklet outlining the history of the church.

By way of introduction the following foreword was offered which is surely very much in our minds today: "Let us review the past and summon forth the forms and scenes that once have been."

With this thought in mind, we will see that the first services using the Episcopal rite were held in Milford in 1849. Shortly after the Civil War, however, a movement was started to hold regular services in Milford. These were held in the old court house, Rev. Courtland Whitehead being in charge. (In this connection we should also note that the Methodists and Presbyterians held their first services in this very same court house, now the jail.) On July 22nd, 1866, the Sunday school was started. The first celebration of the sacrament according to the Episcopal rites was also held that year. In connection with the founding this church, old residents of Milford still remember with great affection the names of Mrs. Eldred, Miss O'Connor and Miss Folmer.

When the time came to choose a location for a permanent church building, there were several sites suggested. One site was where the present St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church now stands; another was on Broad street above George street, but the site finally selected was, as we know, at the corner of Catherine and Fifth streets. Work actually started on the new church in the summer of 1871.

The first vestrymen represented the following families: Armstrong, Beardsley, Bournique, Burling, Cameron, Chol, Craft, Courvoiser, Day, Emerson, Fauchere, Palmer, Riviere, Salmon, Spear, Stainthorpe, VanEtten, Wood and Young.

In June, 1872, the first services were held in the Church of the Good Shepherd. This building, however, was destroyed by fire in September, 1913. While the ruins were still smoking, however, plans were made to rebuild. The result of these plans was that the present church was erected in 1914. Fortunately, due to the devotion of the congregation and the daring work of the firemen, everything was saved except the chancel windows and the organ, and so, in 1915, services were resumed in the church that we all know and love so well today.

It is not possible at this time to mention by name all the devoted rectors who have successfully guided the destinies of this congregation. We will never forget, however, their full measure of devotion.

Milford Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics. The delegate from this organization was not in the Hall when called, therefore that history was not heard at the time.

History of the First National Bank, Milford, Pa. A paper read by J. F. Terwilliger for John C. Warner.

The First National Bank of Milford was organized July 5th, 1900 by the following men—Ebenezer Warner, Henry B. Wells, Abram D. Brown, William Mitchell, Robert W. Reid, John C. Warner, Philip C. Kinkel, James P. VanEtten and C. O. Armstrong.

The Episcopal Church

*Jr.
O. U. A. M.*

The Bank

The room in the northwesterly corner of the Brown building was selected as the Bank's original home, and on Friday, July 16th, 1900, its door was opened for business. On May 1st, 1907, it was moved to larger quarters in Forest Hall Building where it remained until it moved into its present home April 27th, 1929.

The following men have served as Directors from organization to date: Henry B. Wells, Ebenezer Warner, Abram D. Brown, William Mitchell, John C. Warner, Philip C. Kinkel, James P. VanEtten, Robert W. Reid, George W. Warner, T. R. J. Klein, P. N. Bournique, W. A. H. Mitchell, Robert W. Findlay, K. M. Depuy, Chas. G. Wood, Geo. R. Bull and C. O. Armstrong.

Officers as follows:

Presidents: William Mitchell, Abram D. Brown and John C. Warner.

Vice-Presidents: Abram D. Brown, C. O. Armstrong, P. N. Bournique, Chas. G. Wood.

Cashiers: Robert W. Reid, John C. Warner, P. N. Bournique.

Assistant Cashiers: John C. Warner, Dudley C. Ryman, Frank H. Sprague, P. N. Bournique, John C. Warner, Jr.

—o—

"The next country represented will be Switzerland."

Switzer- land

Characters: Four women.

Participants: Miss Edna VanTassel, Mrs. August Metz, Jr., Mrs. Paul Ryder, Mrs. F. C. Allgrunn.

Note: In this scene the quartette sang a folk song, as a serenade, called "The Swiss Hunter."

—o—

"We will next have the history of St. Patrick's Church, told by Father Harvin."

St. Patrick's Church

We are deeply grateful to the committee (sponsoring the celebration) for the kind invitation extended to us to participate in the celebrating of the 200th birthday of the town of Milford. As a representative of the Catholic population of the town and vicinity I take this opportunity to express our sincere good wishes for the success of the event, and to congratulate Mrs. Barckley, as chairman of the program.

The task assigned to me is to give a brief history of the Catholic church in Milford. I regret to say in compiling this little history that official written records were not at my disposal. The sketch I here present is based chiefly upon oral information received from old residents. Consequently these few paragraphs are not meant to be exhaustive. They merely account for a period of Catholic development which is comparatively recent in the history of Milford. What were the beginnings of the Catholic church in Milford from the first settling of the town until about 1872 we can only conjecture. As early as 1847 a Rev. James Maloney is mentioned as ministering not only to Honesdale and vicinity but also frequently traveling as far as New York state. This same Fr. Maloney was the first priest to visit Hawley where he built a church. And it is this Hawley church which is the parent of the present St. Patrick's church in Milford—for it is from Hawley came Fr. O'Malley under whose direction the church was built.

A further bit of information comes to us in connection with the settlement in Milford of the well-known Revoyre family. About the year 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Revoyre, Sr., moved to Milford from Deposit, N. Y. As there was no Catholic church in Milford at the time, Mrs. Revoyre invited Fr. Nallin of Port Jervis to come here and conduct services. The invitation was accepted and for about three years Catholic services were conducted in the home of Mrs. Revoyre in the place now occupied by the Bakery Shop on Broad street.

It was in 1877 that the present church was built. With a handful of parishioners and amid the hardships which accompanied the construction of building in those days, Rev. John P. O'Malley succeeded in erecting the sturdy little edifice where even to this day hundreds of colonists in summer as well as our own local people through the year find a suitable place for their worship of God.

Four priests have succeeded Fr. O'Malley as rectors of St. Patrick's. Following in order they are: Rev. J. W. Trietitz, Rev. P. J. Lynott, Msgr. C. A. McHugh and the present rector, Rev. E. H. Burke.

In conclusion I pray God to bless this our community of Milford. May He grant it progress, prosperity and that spirit of brotherhood and tolerance so characteristic in the town's past history.



The history of the Milford Fire Department, given by J. F. Terwilliger.

The first record that can be found of a fire department in Milford is back in the 60's, when the Pioneer Hose Co. was in existence. Of what the equipment or apparatus consisted is not known, but the fire laddies of those days probably had a hand pump, for the water system was not yet installed—only a wooden main being run from the reservoir on the two main streets of the village. In the early days of the firemen here, it is reported that when an alarm of fire sounded—the alarm being given by some one running through the streets yelling "Fire"—the necessary fire fighting apparatus was gathered in a jiffy. An axe on the woodpile or a ladder leaning against the house was hurriedly borrowed without the preliminaries of asking for its loan and used in subduing the flames. And, as a rule when the owner discovered his axe or ladder missing, he knew full well that he would find the lost article at the scene of the last fire. The Pioneers passed out of existence and for many years there was no regularly constituted fire department.

Two two-wheeled hose carts, hand drawn, and a hook and ladder truck, were bought by the borough shortly after its incorporation. This apparatus served the purpose for a long time until January, 1923, when the present pumper was purchased. Funds for this equipment were raised by subscription, block parties and dances. In 1927 a motorized hook and ladder truck was purchased. This was also paid for by the department in the same manner as the pumper. In 1929 a siren and eight alarm boxes were purchased.

The present officers of the department are President, Wm. A. H. Mitchell; Vice-President, John E. Almer; Chief, Frank P. Ludwig; First Assistant Chief, William J. Daumann; Second Assistant Chief, Walter Fisher; Treasurer, John C. Warner, Jr.; Secretary, J. Foster Terwilliger.

**Milford
Fire
Department**

News- papers

"We have a story to tell you of the Newspapers of Milford for 106 years."

Newspapers contain the history of place, individual and happening since such publications became a part of civilized life. Their information is oft times invaluable, frequently supplying the only mention of forgotten facts, the single record of desired data. Thus our celebration of Milford's bi-centennial will live long typographically and be known, thereby, to many, years hence.

We learn that the first printing office in Milford was in the house erected by Robert Harford, the Philadelphian, later owned by Dr. Francis Smith, a Belgian refugee whose real name was d'Aerts. This house (the first one built in what is now the borough) stood on the corner of Harford street at what would be Fourth street, were that street continued across Harford. From that office issued "The Eagle of the North," in the year 1827, which carried the local news for about a twelve-month, when the name of the paper was changed to "The Northern Eagle and Milford Monitor;" in 1828 its editor was B. A. Bidlack, the publisher, Dr. Francis Smith. This paper continued for a number of years, with various publishers, but was finally discontinued.

After a time, there being no paper in the county to publish sheriff sales or any other advertising, a combination venture by Pike and Monroe counties resulted in a Stroudsburg publication, "The Jeffersonian," with some copies dated Milford, carrying the legal advertising of Pike county. This continued about four years.

A young printer, named James McNally, working in Newton, N. J., believing the Milford field promising, purchased the material of "The Goshen Sentinel" office and moved it here, where he started the "Pike County Democrat," in 1849. This was claimed to be the largest paper published in the State, outside Philadelphia. McNally evidently produced a superior journal, as it was said that few local papers equalled it in ability. Several years later, the owner of this paper changed its name to "The Milford Herald" and soon sold it to John Heller. The publication continued its reputation for quality, mental and material, and gained a wide reputation. Through many years, though under varying management, the "Herald" continued its prestige and policies; then its name became "The Milford Dispatch." During the Civil War period the "Herald" had a competitor for a time. This newcomer was the first Republican paper published in Milford and was named "Northern Eagle." This, also, was published by a physician, Dr. Edward Haliday, as the earlier "Northern Eagle" had been published by Dr. Smith. It discontinued after the war.

In after years, "The Pike County Press" became established as a Republican paper, owned and published until comparatively recently by J. H. VanEtten. Ultimately, it was bought by the owner and editor of the "Milford Dispatch," J. F. Terwilliger, and the name of Milford's only newspaper at the present time is "The Milford Dispatch-Press" whose appearance is eagerly awaited every Thursday.

(Presented by Mrs. Robert Barckley).

"Mr. Terwilliger has found an old newspaper in which is a description of Milford 100 years ago, which he will read to us."

Milford, for beauty of situation and prospect, is perhaps unrivalled; lying on an elevated plain, on the banks of the Delaware; it commands an extensive view of part of the state of New York, as well as New Jersey, including many miles of the river and highly cultivated flats on its borders. There are no stagnant waters on, or near the Town-plot, the plain gently declining, carries off all the water that falls; the soil good, well adapted to horticultural production. A noble bridge is here thrown over the Delaware, greatly facilitating the travelling, on a leading turnpike road, passing through the village, on which besides a great deal of other travelling, runs a daily line of stages, from New York to Buffalo by way of Owego, Ithaca, etc. We are also accommodated three times a week with a stage from Philadelphia, by way of Easton—and another line, twice a week, from New York, by way of Paterson, Hamburg and Deckertown. All these stages carry mails, in addition to which a Northern mail from Albany, by Goshen, etc., arrives once a week—these accommodations and advantages possessed by few inland towns. Milford being the County Town of Pike County, where the Courts are held and Public affairs kept, many people are necessarily drawn here on public business which added to the ordinary intercourse of trade, makes it altogether a lively place.

By the Delaware, we have water communication to Philadelphia, down which we transport our lumber and other productions to a good market. On the other hand we have the Delaware & Hudson Canal, carrying us by water to New York, the great emporium of trade, giving us a choice of the two best markets in all our country. In the neighborhood of Milford, are many capital seats for water works, which will probably at no distant day, be occupied for manufacturing and other purposes. The surrounding country is not of so fertile a character as we could desire; settlements are, however, progressing; we inhale the most salubrious air from our surrounding hills, and drink the purest water, consequently enjoy our full share of the greatest of all blessings, good health. And when the upper section of the Delaware Canal from Easton, is completed, together with our railroad to the Lackawanna coal mines, and that both these great public works will be made, I entertain no doubt, Milford may then vie with many towns of a much earlier date, as a place of great business.

Our public buildings are a Court House, Meeting House and an Academy, all new and handsome buildings. Of private houses there are about 60, containing a population of at least 300. There are two grist mills, two sawmills, one fulling mill, one carding machine works, one oil mill, 4 blacksmith shops, two turning lathes by water, one printing office, a post office, 7 stores including an apothecary's shop, 8 taverns, 1 tannery. Of professional characters, we have minister of the Gospel, one schoolmaster, 3 doctors, 6 lawyers; of mechanics, there are 2 wagon makers, 2 cabinet makers, 1 coach maker, 1 patent pail maker, 2 hatters, 2 painters, 3 masons, 5 carpenters, 4 blacksmiths, 1 tanner and currier, 2 saddlers and harness makers, 2 milliners, 2 mantua makers, 1 trunk maker, 6 shoe makers, 4 tailors.

By this it will be seen that a few more mechanics are wanted, such as chair makers, gunsmith, watch maker, turner and some more carpenters and masons.

Milford
100 years
Ago

**Denmark
and
Sweden**

"The next scene will recall Denmark and Sweden."

Characters: A little Danish girl; A little visitor from Sweden.

Participants: Christine Allgrunn, Helen Daumann.

Note: This was the only scene carried out by children alone. Its special feature was a folk dance, after which a greeting in Danish was given by Christine Allgrunn.

"The Sunny nature of the natives of these countries is well illustrated by the light heartedness of children. Denmark and Sweden have sent us valued friends and neighbors."

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Schools

"We next will have the story of the schools of Milford from Chester B. Disinger, County Superintendent."

Whenever a number of early settlers in America grouped themselves into the semblance of a community, however scattered it was, some form of school was provided for the children of that settlement. The school was then, and is today, an integral part of the community life of America.

The early history of Milford reveals that its people were no exception to this habit, custom, or innate desire to provide schools and a common school education for their children. Our earliest notes concerning the schools of the community state merely the fact that a Dutch school was open within what might be considered the town limits of today. The exact location of this school building is subject only to conjecture.

We next learn of a school as "kept" by a Mr. Jackson in 1805 "upon a hill back of the cemetery." Naturally, we ask ourselves, back of which cemetery? If it were very far back of the cemetery which borders the now abandoned Pinchot Hill road, it hardly would have been of easy access to the children of Milford. And if it were back of the present Milford cemetery, it would have been even more inaccessible for the town's boys and girls. If any other cemeteries are known to have been within the limits of town, it might be possible to locate, within an estimated radius, that 1805 school site.

In 1809, a Mr. Drake taught in a little house opposite the present county jail. An Academy once stood at the intersection of Broad and Harford streets in a rather unkept field. The site of this school must have been the present Forest Hall site, because the other three corners of this cross-roads were, at that time, occupied.

Most of the teachers of these early Milford schools, as well as of the schools of most middle Atlantic States communities, were the so-called "Yankees." It is well known that those Yankee teachers penetrated the confines of the thirteen colonies. Mason Dimmick and Edward Allen were two of Milford's early schoolmasters. Then, too, a Miss Caroline Austin, later known as Mrs. Davis Wells, helped to carry the torch of learning to this vicinity. The cost of instruction as paid per pupil was \$2.00 a quarter. It is sad, indeed, that we of today have so little in the form of records of the earliest schools and the pioneer teachers of this eastern section of Pike county.

Mr. John Layton, county superintendent of schools of Pike county prior to and following the year 1877, records in his school report of that year, "the earliest reliable account to be gained, respecting schools, is from the oldest inhabitants, and these accounts begin no further back than the present century, at which time schools were in existence in this upper Delaware Valley at Paupack on the Wallenpaupack creek, at Dingman's Ferry, Milford, Minisink, and Lackawaxen." Mr. Layton also added that, "the schools, being founded and supported by private subscription, the annual terms seldom exceeded three months;" that "moral suasion was little understood by the teachers and practiced less," and that, "in the teacher, a sufficient amount of animal force to overcome his school, and a will to use it, were considered fine qualities."

In 1834 Pennsylvania enacted the Public School Act. Time will not permit of a detailed discussion of the tremendous significance of that act. But from that time on, Pennsylvania's school system took on the semblance of an organized social function and it has continued to render invaluable service to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Following 1834, it is proper to call attention to these teachers who gave of their all to the cause of public education: Daniel Dimmick, Ira B. Newman, G. W. Layton, Ira Mosier, A. J. Titman and Prof. F. Knighton. About 1875, the prominent teachers who served the Milford schools were: Horace L. West, Emanuel B. Quick, Alexander Revier, Hon. G. P. Heller, J. H. Dony, Wm. H. Cortright, Hon. D. A. Wells, F. Almer, John Cornelius, Henry M. Bull, Edward Gibbon, and George Doiman (Daumann.)

The next noted private school of the county prior to 1877 was established at Milford by Mr. Ira B. Newman about the year 1835. It was later moved to Dingman's Ferry where it continued its prosperous career until the death of its accomplished proprietor. Again, and quoting Supt. John Layton, in the year 1877, "among the benefactors of education in Pike county must be named: Hugh Lattimore, Benjamin Frazier, D. W. Dingman, H. L. West, Solomon Westbrook, Moses Kellam and John Brudis. These gentlemen, among many others, were ever ready to tax their private purses and their time to advance the cause of education."

In time, the town of Milford provided schools on the site of the present Van Tassel property, and in the building now owned by Mr. Frank Ludwig, which building still stands beside the present Episcopal church edifice. Later, in 1900, the present school building was erected. Without alteration, it housed for more than twenty years the children of this community. Without question, and speaking only of the higher grade teachers, Messrs. Hess and Sensinger were the two outstanding principals and teachers of the 1900-1920 period.

The more recent history of our local borough school is well known; its enlargement and growth, both in size and in courses of study now offered the local as well as the neighboring youth. As a high school organization, and as a college preparatory school, it has become, since the days of Mr. Hess in 1916 and on down to the present time under the principalship of Mr. Ira C. Markley, a preparatory school second to none in Pennsylvania and the surrounding states. Graduates of the Milford High School have been and are now admitted, without question or reservation, into Harvard, Yale, or Princeton; Pennsylvania, Hopkins, or Michigan; Lafayette, Lehigh, or Rutgers, or any other recognized college or university. The people of Milford have, of right, due cause to feel mighty proud, altogether satisfied, contented and happy indeed, because of the first class school organization which is now maintained in this community. No little credit must

be given, and properly so, to those who, as the years have come and gone, assumed the honorable and magnificent responsibility of guiding the policies and the financial affairs of Milford's school system; the personnel of Milford's past and present Board of Education.

**The
Village
Improvement
Association**

"The Village Improvement Association, one of the older organizations, will now be heard from."

Some ask what does the V. I. A. do for the town?

It was started June 21, 1904, with Mrs. J. H. VanEtten as President and the late Mrs. Kate Barckley as Secretary, with the object of promoting by every available means the neatness, order, beauty, sanitary condition and improvement of the town.

For the past twenty-five years it has paid a man during the summer season to pick up papers, empty boxes, place V. I. A. seats and boxes in convenient and suitable places for the use of the public.

The planting and care of the flower beds in Centre Square as one of the beauty spots of the town has been done solely by the V. I. A.

In former years it was necessary to light our streets, and many of the ladies had kerosene lamps on posts in front of their homes, cared for them, lighting them each night. Some are still in place minus lamps, but useful as warning signs to autoists.

The Glen, then a favorite walk, was cared for by the V. I. A. and a bridge built by the V. I. A. across the Sawkill which after the mill fire was declared unsafe and had to be rebuilt.

The summer house at the foot of Ann street near the Bluff House, was built by the V. I. A. so that guests and residents of Milford could rest. It has also beautified many sections of the town by planting vines, rose bushes, lilies, etc.

In 1907-08 the V. I. A. petitioned the Town Council to cut grass about the streets, clean the alleys and see to the condition of the dump on Harford street near Mott street. To this petition the Town Council gallantly responded. In 1909 the V. I. A. started the fund for the fountain now standing at the corner of High and Broad streets. Those old days were dusty days so the V. I. A. ever alert, gave the Town Council \$100 for oiling some of the streets.

1910—The V. I. A. donated \$150 to the Town Council to oil the streets. 1911, gave another \$100 to oil streets as everyone appreciated that work. During 1912-13, kept up its usual work, raising money by dues, donations and entertainments, adding new boxes and benches as needed.

During the war the V. I. A. co-operated with the Red Cross and worked in all its branches—resuming its organization meetings in 1921.

1922 the V. I. A. voted to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce but not to lose its identity as a separate society, bound by its constitution and by-laws.

In 1923 Mrs. Juliette Peirce, through the telling of fortunes, raised \$80 and presented it to the V. I. A. in memory of her husband, on condition that the society become a foundation member of the Community House. This the V. I. A. did by the payment of \$100 and since has been a generous contributor to the upkeep of the Community House.

Mrs. X. P. Huddy, President for the past ten years, suggested that the V. I. A. plan to honor the Pike county boys taking part in the World War.

With the generous co-operation of the Pike County Commissioners, who voted the V. I. A. permission to place the memorial anywhere on county property and gave a donation, also a contribution from "The Daughters of the Union" and the approval of the American Legion.

The bronze tablet with 348 names enscribed was unveiled Saturday, October 11th, 1930, amid appropriate ceremonies. Prominent speakers: Hon. Louis T. McFadden, Hon. Harvey Huffman and Hon. Martin S. Clark and the following organizations: American Legion, Daughters of the Union (Gettysburg Chapter), Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion, Matamoras Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Milford Band.

With this wonderful tribute to our boys, the V. I. A. voted to look after their tablet, having parties to raise money to keep wreaths on same. Their work of caring for flower beds, benches and boxes, cleaning streets, has been taken off our hands by the Town Council.

Note: The above was written by the secretary, Mrs. A. R. Buchanan and read by Clyde M. Canouse.

"The history of the Milford Community House will be told by Rev. Mr. Elliot, its first secretary."

The Pinchot homestead was given to the people of Milford by Hon. Gifford Pinchot and family for a Community House, providing that a number of persons paid \$100.00 each to start a maintenance fund, such persons becoming trustees, responsible for its care. The late E. S. Wolfe called upon interested residents with the result that about \$2,000.00 was pledged from the following persons: George R. Bull, James R. Bull, Mrs. James R. Bull, H. Benedict, Walter Dingman, H. J. Dynes, F. J. Herbst, X. P. Huddy, August Kiel, Miss Florence Lattimore, Frank P. Ludwig, William Lunham, E. Noyes, Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Schmitt, Mrs. Arthur B. Sullivan, J. H. VanEtten, Mrs. Nell Q. Wells, Milford Chamber of Commerce and Village Improvement Association. About forty other persons became yearly members, with dues at \$3.00.

The first meeting of the trustees was held on June 15th, 1923, when officers were elected for a year, and the name "Milford Community House" was decided upon. The Homestead Library, long established in the house continued as part of the new project. Officers and committees first serving were as follows: Chairman, X. P. Huddy; treasurer, Mrs. N. Q. Wells; temporary secretary, Miss E. Noyes. House and grounds committee: Chairman, James R. Bull, vice-chairman, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Phillips and Peter Stroyan; Library committee: Chairman, Mrs. James R. Bull, Misses Lattimore and Noyes.

During the ten years of life of this organization, annual and special meetings have been held, with few changes in personnel of officers and committees. Rev. A. M. Elliot and Rev. H. C. Aroh have served as secretaries, Mrs. George Bull succeeded Mrs. James Bull as chairman of the library committee, which has been increased by Misses Dorothy Stroh and Miss E. VanEtten. During this time over

Milford Communi- ty House

six thousand dollars have been paid into the treasury from membership dues, benefits and donations. One thousand of this has been placed at interest in a savings account. Under the will of Miss Marie Constant the organization inherited two thousand dollars.

At first the library was financed by the efforts of its committee, but for some years has been helped by an annual appropriation from the county commissioners, which caused its name to become the Pike County Public Library. Still more lately it has received State aid.

The rooms of the House are headquarters for several organizations and the grounds are used by the public.

Belgium

"There are many in Milford of Belgian descent—from the first physician to practice here; Francis (d'Aerts) Smith. The next scene will represent Belgium.

Characters: Two women (one a lace-maker.)

Participants: Mrs. Harry Armstrong, Mrs. F. S. Banks.

Note: During the scene Mrs. Banks read "The Belfry of Bruges."

Raymonds-

kill

Valley

Grange

"The history of Raymondskill Valley Grange, by Ross Kleinstuber."

On the evening of the 9th of June, 1917, a group of twenty-seven people met in the Union School House for the purpose of organizing a Grange. Several previous attempts had proved unsuccessful, but, urged by Mr. Kiesel, this group was determined that this attempt must be a success. The organization ceremony was directed by Chester C. Bensley of Union Grange of Egypt Mills.

Under the able direction of Julius W. Kiesel as Master the organization progressed rapidly. New members were constantly added and our financial strength increased. Through the generous support given to suppers, dances, etc., sponsored by the grange our dream of a hall of our own was nearing the point of reality. In the fall of 1923 ground was broken on land donated by Brother Leo W. Wertheimer, and on April 12th, 1924, we held our first meeting in our new hall constructed and furnished at a cost of \$3,500.00.

Shortly after the time of organization a movement was begun to bring the Agricultural Extension Association into the county. After much effort on the part of Brother Kiesel and other members a county agent was assigned to Pike county in the person of Mr. Wm. H. Davis who took up his duties in the spring of 1924. Any farmer or gardener who has sought Mr. Davis' advice in the ensuing years can vouch for the valuable service of the grange in bringing him here. A further outcome of this service was the introduction of a home economics representative in the county. Her work is probably quite well known to most women of the community.

Under the guidance of several masters during the years that followed, the debt for our hall was finally paid and a small surplus accumulated. However, a well which was drilled for us last year cost nearly five hundred and fifty dollars, leaving us in debt for a small amount at present.

Four years ago the grange undertook to sponsor the annual Pike County Farm and Garden Show which was formerly sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Association. We have been gradually increasing its size and scope and last year our premium list totaled one hundred and fifty dollars in cash prizes.

We also are interested in dramatics and last year the grange play rated first in the county and in the district elimination, but failed to place at the state tournament at Harrisburg, though one of the cast received a medal for individual performance.

Although the grange is primarily a farmers' organization it is open to any who are interested in farm life and who believe in bettering farming conditions. We count among our most faithful members some of the residents of Milford. At present our grange is a strong, wide-awake organization of one hundred and thirty-two members, doing what we can for helpful farm legislation and looking forward with the hope that we may always find some work to be done for the good of the community.

"The story of Gettysburg Chapter, D. of U. 1861-5, told by Mrs. Lafayette Quick."

Gettysburg Chapter, Daughters of the Union 1861-1865 was organized December 22nd, 1919, at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Noyes on Ann street, Milford. Fifteen ladies who had previously become members of the National Society attended this meeting and formally organized by electing the necessary officers and committees. Two officers had been appointed by the National Society, the organizing Regent and the Registrar. These were: Regent, Miss Ethel Noyes, and Registrar, Mrs. J. J. Fields.

**Gettysburg
Chapter
D. of U.**

Meetings have been held with regularity ever since then to the present time.

Membership has increased steadily—our last Chapter number being seventy-one.

The activities of Gettysburg Chapter have been many; the first work they undertook was the investigation of the condition of all soldiers' graves in Milford and Dingman's cemeteries. Finding many neglected and without suitable markers the chapter paid for having the graves put in proper condition and with the help of the County Commissioners had regulation markers placed wherever they were lacking. The State Flag in Milford Court House was presented by Gettysburg Chapter, in memory of all veterans of the county.

The programs for Memorial Day Services held in Milford and Dingman's cemeteries have been arranged by Gettysburg Chapter for many years—in cooperation with the G. A. R. Post and American Legion Post.

When the latter post was organized it was a pleasure for Gettysburg Chapter to present it with a stand of colors, on which occasion a large assembly was present in Forest Hall.

In the cause of education Gettysburg Chapter was the first to offer money prizes to the high school for competitive essay work, which was done for several years.

The National President General has been entertained by Gettysburg Chapter on several occasions.

Gettysburg Chapter is proud to be custodian of the relics and flag of the late Colonel John Nyce Post G. A. R., long an active organization in Milford. The latest work of the Chapter has been to have a glass case made to preserve this precious old flag.

This brief record omits many items in the work of the Chapter but seems sufficient to carry out the request of the Milford Bicentennial Committee.

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"The account of Milford's Public Library, given by Mrs. George R. Bull."

It is rumored that the first library in Milford existed in early days in the form of a neighborhood borrowing library, and was housed in a home on lower Harford street, but information relating thereto is very meager. Later there seems to have been a subscription or renting library in the Dimmick House, which continued for some years.

The Library

Contrary to general knowledge, the present Pike County Library is not a new institution but has a most interesting historical background and has served the people of Milford and vicinity for over fifty years. Its beginning was the Milford Lyceum and Reading Room. Behind the present post office in those days, stood a little long, low, one-room building, with French windows and a big fire place. When the need and desire for a library was expressed, the Pinchots gave this building and many books, including a very fine collection of French art magazines and folios of engravings, for the use of the new Lyceum, which soon became an attractive and much used room, whose walls were lined with books donated by interested persons, a Mr. Frank Frothingham donating many volumes.

Miss Elizabeth Cornelius was very active in the work of the new organization, which was carried on at first entirely by volunteers. The first salaried librarian of record was Miss Georgia Briard.

In 1899, this building burned and unfortunately many of the most valuable books and engravings were destroyed. After the fire those salvaged were taken to the little building on lower Broad street, now owned by Frank Wells. Miss Fanny Swepenheiser followed Miss Briard as librarian.

Some time later there seems to have been a period of several years when for financial or other reasons the books were stored in Mitchell's store and the library ceased to function.

Shortly after 1900, the Pinchot family again became actively interested, the books were taken out of storage and finally the library was reorganized under direction of Mrs. Amos Pinchot in the Pinchot Homestead under the name of the Homestead Free Library.

The Pinchot family continued to be the sole support of the library except for small donations and funds raised by entertainments from the time of moving into its present home until the Community House Association was organized in 1924, which association then assumed the task of continuing the work of the library.

Under the guidance and direction of the Community House Association, the library continued to function, but the want of funds for its growth and expansion was acute. Under the direction of wise counsel, it was decided to make of the library a county institution, providing the Commissioners would make a satisfactory annual appropriation for its support. Thanks to a far-seeing Board of

County Commissioners, in 1928, \$500.00 was appropriated for this cause and annually since that time, this appropriation has continued. The Pike County Library at once branched out into the entire county; interested parties in many communities circulating books.

In spite of this assistance, the organization was pressed for funds, due, in part, to its larger field of service. Fortunately, during the year 1931, the legislature at Harrisburg passed a library bill which had as its intent a definite amount of State-aid for county library associations. This bill (carrying with it a \$20,000.00 appropriation) was approved and signed by Governor Pinchot on or about June 27, 1931. According to this recently enacted law, Pike county receives from the State 125% of the annual amount of money contributed by the county commissioners.

From that time the Pike County Library has been a live and thriving institution. There are now four branches—Dingmans, Bushkill, Paupack and Lackawaxen.

There is a juvenile or school library of nearly 1500 books. A list of books is in the hands of every teacher in Pike county and ten or fifteen books may be borrowed by any teacher for a period of a month or six weeks and then be exchanged for others. The records of the past year show a large majority of schools availing themselves of this opportunity.

The shelves of "new books" are kept very much up to date so that there is a copy of the worth while publications in both fiction and non-fiction, as soon as they leave the press. The Library contains about 9000 volumes.

In the past three years the circulation has doubled—being over 11,000 for the year 1932, without school circulation.

It is the vision of the Library Committee to put the Community House, which houses the Library, in good repair; to be able to heat the entire building, especially the reading room, which at present is only available in warm weather; and to increase and extend its service and efficiency as much as possible. To do this will take money, but with the ending of the depression we hope donations for this worth while work will be forthcoming.

At this point it was hoped to have a message from a member of the Syrian colony established in Milford, but a representative was not present, as expected.

"The history of the Boy Scouts in Milford, by Clyde Canouse."

Scouting, one of the most fascinating words that a boy has on his mind, has been in existence from the time when adventurous men tore themselves away from the old idea that the world was flat and started out to prove that it was round. Every adventurous undertaking was preceded by scouts who went ahead to learn of the new things beyond their immediate horizon and to report back to their own kind, that freedom and happiness were theirs for a little adventure and hardship, and so these Scouts with their families and friends made the necessary sacrifices, underwent the hardships and finally settled in our own Delaware Valley; set up their log homes, built mills to grind their flour, planted and reaped

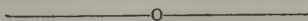
**Boy
Scouts**

their crops, fought off the Indian, held the bitter storms of winter at bay, waded the river crossings under summer heat, walked the ice in winter, fought and died that we might have our own little village in which to dwell—peaceful and content. All the men were Scouts those days—each had his own life to broaden and defend; it was a case where physical strength and courage along with a rifle and knife were enough, but that was 200 years ago. Two hundred years have passed, we know we are safe from Indians; our homes are built in a few weeks with little danger of lurking enemies; where once was a river ford now stands a huge bridge; where once stood the tiny grist mill now stands huge mills run by electricity or steam; in place of the wagon trains and canoes and rafts we have the railroads, automobiles, aeroplanes and huge steamships to travel with, covering the distance from coast to coast in one day. Compare this speed with the months of torture going to the west coast by wagon train and we can readily see how we have progressed since 1733.

Thus we summarize a brief comparison of the two periods. We have no frontiers of wilderness, in terms of trees and waterways, to batter down so as to be able to get a place to live—our ancestors did all that. The frontier which confronts our boys and girls of today are the mysteries of science, medicine, electricity, the meaning of character, citizenship, and all that goes toward the making of a man symbolic of the scout of yesteryear.

The scouting program was started in Milford a number of years ago—early in 1900—sponsored by some church in the community. It flourished for some time and then died out until the summer of 1932 when a troop was organized. A Dr. Field was the leader. All was well until he moved away and again the troop fell to pieces. Again in the winter of 1932 the Milford Chamber of Commerce organized a new troop and backed it with \$25.00. Mr. Frank M. Varney, a teacher in the high school was chosen scoutmaster with Clyde M. Canouse, the local mail carrier, as his assistant. The first committee consisted of Frank J. Price, chairman; Rev. H. C. Aroh and Ketcham Depuy, all appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Affiliations were made, for the first time in Milford scout history, with the Orange-Sullivan Council of New York with headquarters in Middletown, N. Y. February 28th, 1933, we received our charter and registration for 23 boys. This is a very good group of boys from our small town and more than fulfills the scouting program of taking one boy out of every four and taking him through four years of scouting. During the scout period we hope to teach the boy to be Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean and Reverent so that he may fit himself to be the better scout and to aid him in finding his place in life.



"Another of the older organizations of our town is the Field Club, whose story will now be told us by Thornton Ryder."

The Field Club

The Milford Field Club was first organized in 1909, just twenty-four years ago. The primary purpose of the club at the time of its inception, as it still is, was the promotion of the sport of tennis.

The game of tennis at that time was just beginning to gain in popular favor and was fast attaining its present position as the most universal sport in the

world. It was, therefore, not only natural but necessary that Milford, as a growing, prospering summer resort, should have some organization for fostering this ever popular game.

One man stands out in the early records as the pioneer of the whole movement. It was he who had the clever foresight and sustained inspiration, the courageous initiative and experienced ability that such a new venture requires. That man was Mr. Norman Harsell, a tireless worker, who, more than any other person, was responsible for bringing the Milford Field Club into being. Associated with him as charter members were the following men, to whom, also, no little credit is due for their part in organizing the club: Lancelot W. Armstrong, P. N. Bournique, W. F. Chol, J. C. Hesdorfer, Gerald Lewis, Frank LeCompte, T. B. Morse, N. G. Palmer, A. W. Remsen, A. B. Sullivan, Leo W. Wertheimer, John C. Zimmerman.

The land at Sixth and Catherine streets, where the club now stands, was originally leased from the Messrs. Amos and Gifford Pinchot, who have ever since been loyal supporters of the organization. At that time four clay courts and a modern club house were built on the property. But tennis was not the only diversion for the many people who were members. The social side was quite as important and the club house was the scene of many enjoyable teas, dances, and card parties. On the lawn in the rear of the club house were clock golf, croquet and other games. Many residents of Milford recall how gay and happy a social center the Field Club was in those days. The enthusiasm of its founders had caught fire at once and had drawn many new supporters and admirers.

In fact, the Milford Field Club was such a model of organization and co-operative effort that it drew much outside attention. Several prominent periodicals devoted space to its success and Mr. Fred Hawthorne, well known tennis authority, made a special visit to Milford to see what had been done. Spalding's Athletic Library allotted a complete chapter in its volume on tennis to an article outlining the perfection of the club as a model for similar ventures in other resorts. As such the club prospered and was a huge success for the first six years. But from 1915 to 1918 came a period of decline. The two-year absence of Mr. Harsell, at this time, coupled with several other causes, brought about a diminution of interest. The year 1919, however, witnessed a revival of the club and several new supporters were found. For the next three or four years the Field Club was once more its old self and was greatly patronized by both young and old. The revival was short lived, however, and about the year 1923 came a complete breakup of the old organization. The tremendous growth of golf and the increase of other outside attractions diverted the interest of many of the members. The passing of Mr. Harsell removed the chief bulwark of support on which the club had been built.

Since that time the interest of a few individuals have kept the Field Club a going concern. While lacking the brilliant social side so prominent in the early years, it still remains the tennis center of this region. The splendid support accorded the Field Club by the town during the past few seasons bids fair to bring it back eventually to the position it once held in Milford's social life. It still remains an indispensable attraction for the summer season and the aim now is to bring about a complete revival of the old organization.

We cannot complete a history of the Field Club without including something about the annual tennis tournament held every August. The Delaware Valley Championships which have been staged under the sanction of the U. S. L. T. A. for twenty years annually bring several first class players to Milford, from all over

2033578

the east. The first of these tournaments, many years ago, was won by William T. Tilden whose name has since become almost synonymous with tennis. The beautiful Harmon Men's Singles Trophy, with Mr. Tilden's name and those of many other famous players on it, was won outright in 1926 by Mr. J. W. Strahan of Newark. The list of players, both men and women, who have appeared in these twenty tournaments is a long and brilliant one and large crowds watch the matches every summer. The Field Club, besides providing its facilities for public use, also deserves much credit for maintaining this sport event in Milford.

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A brief mention was made at this time of Portugal, from whence came one of our families.

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"The history of Marsch-Kellogg Post, A. L. by Philip McCarty, Post Commander."

American Legion

The Marsch-Kellogg Post 139 was organized on the 24th day of July, 1919, when a temporary charter was granted. This charter was obtained chiefly through the efforts of three overseas veterans, namely: E. V. Steele, who is with us tonight, Harris Campbell, who is now living in New York City, and Courtney Quick, who is living in Oklahoma.

The permanent charter was soon secured and the Community House was designated as the regular meeting place.

The Post enjoyed a membership of about sixty members the first few years. But soon Matamoras formed its own Post and our membership suffered greatly.

However, each year, on the Sunday before Memorial Day the American Legion still did their part in joining with the Daughters of the Union in placing regulation flags on the graves of the veterans of all wars.

On Memorial Day they have always paraded with their colors along with the other organizations.

On Armistice Day in 1923, an excellent Stand of Colors was presented by the Gettysburg Chapter in an impressive manner and before a large audience. W. G. Detrick received the State Flag from Mrs. L. Quick, representing the veterans from American Camps, while Emmett V. Steele received the American Flag from Mrs. Robert Barckley (then Miss Noyes) representing the overseas veterans.

From 1923 to 1925 a gradual lack of interest was noted. Then an inactive Post (consisting of fifteen members) was maintained.

Only recently has the Marsch-Kellogg Post 139 shown a renewed interest, and today the Post is prospering through the excellent spirit and co-operation of the people of Milford and vicinity.

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The Welfare Association

"Our newest organization, which has achieved great success and received much credit is the Welfare Association of which we will now hear."

It has always been the pride of Milford and of Pike county generally that poverty and want were practically non-existent here. Toward the end of the

year 1932, however, many people of this community had become the victims of the current nation-wide economical depression; and certain of the townswomen met in December of that year to plan an emergency organization for the administration of relief.

The Community Welfare Organization, composed of representatives from the four local churches, was the result of this meeting. Mrs. George R. Bull, chairman of the association, has given most generously of her time and services throughout the past year, as have the others of the committee, Mrs. Robert Findlay and Mrs. Nellie Coykendall of the Episcopal church; Mrs. Frank Varney and Mrs. Laura Harrington of the Methodist church; Mrs. Harold Ryder and Miss Marie Mandour of the Catholic church; Mrs. Henry Price, Miss Lena Fieg, Mrs. Katherine Tuscano, and Miss Dorothy Stroh of the Presbyterian church; assisted by those who have kindly volunteered their help from time to time.

The use of the two room building on Harford street near the post office, now known as the Welfare Building, was given by Governor Pinchot; and this has been kept open regularly two afternoons each week for the receipt of donations of clothing and its distribution to the needy.

Townspeople have generously answered the appeals for donations of used garments; and some have given money and miscellaneous services. Some shoes, underclothing and various articles not on hand have been purchased with Red Cross funds and with monies from the School Emergency Fund made available by County Superintendent of Schools Chester B. Dissinger. Consignments of clothing from the Red Cross have been distributed.

Articles of clothing distributed have been: men's and boys' overcoats, suits, trousers, knickers, vests, overalls, hats, gloves, shoes, rubbers and galoshes, socks, shirts, sweaters, blouses, underclothing, girls' and women's dresses, coats, undergarments, stockings, shoes, rubbers and galoshes, hats, gloves, sweaters, blankets, infants' wear, dress materials. Shoes have also been repaired.

The service has been county-wide, in the absence of any similar organization elsewhere in the county; but it is hoped that a like relief association will soon be formed in the Borough of Matamoras for the care of local needs, as many demands are made upon the Milford resources, and it seems that the call for help will continue.

The Association plans to continue its work during the coming fall and winter, and to canvass the town for your donations of discarded clothing during the first week in October. The Welfare Building will be open every Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 4 and every Saturday morning from 10 to 12. Those applying for relief are asked to co-operate with the welfare workers by coming only on the designated days and at the times fixed, in so far as possible, although every emergency will be given prompt attention.

(This paper was prepared by Miss Stroh and read by Clyde Canouse.)

"Our next portrayal is of Milford in Stage Coach Days. In 1803, Milford had the first established Post Office. From it the mail coaches delivered the mails and carried passengers to distant parts. The stage coaches and their drivers played an important part in the village and county matters for many decades. We must here mention the last of these veteran stage owners and drivers, the late John Findlay."

**Stage
Coach
Days**

Characters: Stage Driver, Two Little Girls, A Young Lady, A Young Gentleman.

Participants: Robert Findlay, Jr., Lena Quick, Caroline Donovan, Mrs. Leland LaMar, Ned C. Potts.

Note: In the frontispiece may be seen the picture of the little girls in their quaint costumes, which were made for the act by Mrs. Donovan. Included in the costume of Robert Findlay was a high grey beaver hat, coat with brass buttons, and he carried a long coaching whip all having belonged to his grandfather, John Findlay, Sr. Mrs. LaMar and Mr. Potts also wore original costumes of the period. The action was lively, the dialogue brief though appropriate to the "Sentimental Sixties."

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"We will now be pleased to hear from the representative of the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge."

Daughters of Rebekah

Prudence Degree Lodge No. 197 of the Daughters of Rebekah was organized at a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held on the afternoon of March 25th, 1889, by James B. Nicholson, Past Grand Sire. Appropriate remarks were made and the Grand Lodge session opened for the purpose of instituting Prudence Degree Lodge No. 197 of the Daughters of Rebekah.

The following charter members were presented:

George A. Frieh	George A. Westfall	Sybel Johnson
Ernest C. Wood	James Black	Annie Hutchinson
William H. Almer	Rev. Joseph Millet	George Daumann, Jr.
P. J. Girard	Louise J. Frieh	John Degen
T. R. Julius Klein	Fannie C. Wood	James S. Gale
H. C. Berthoud	Emma Almer	G. P. Vogel
William Beck	Emma B. Girard	Anna Bosler
Charles H. Wood	Katie Klein	Anna Belle Bosler
James S. Drake	Maggie L. Bertoud	Moses H. Davis
William S. Ryman	Minnie Beck	G. W. Drake
Henry Dennis	Josie Wood	Flora Courtright
L. H. Wagner	Jerusha Drake	Mrs. John A. Revoyre
H. L. Johnson	Mrs. S. Ryman	Henry Beam
James Hutchinson	Mrs. H. Dennis	Mrs. Henry Beam
William Wood	Maria Wagner	Josephine Davis
	Mrs. G. W. Drake	

The first Noble Grand was George A. Frieh and Vice-Grand Mrs. Charles H. Wood. Secretary, Peter J. Girard; Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Girard.

The founding of the Rebekah Branch of our Fraternity was September 20th, 1851.

Its influence for good, in caring for the sick and providing homes for the orphans and the many other acts of kindly deeds performed shows that the order is indeed a noble institution.

(This history was prepared and read by Mrs. Alice Drake.)

"Next we will be told about the Milford Community Players, another of our younger organizations."

On Thursday evening, January 28th, 1931, two plays were presented in Forest Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The first play, a comedy entitled "The Rev. Peter Brice, Bachelor"—the other a tragedy, called "Trifles." Both were enthusiastically received by a large audience.

By request, "The Rev. Peter Brice, Bachelor" was presented one week later at Dingman's Ferry for the benefit of the Methodist Church there. This was the beginning.

Immediate plans were made to form a dramatic group, which would present plays for the purpose of raising money for civic and social organizations in Milford.

The first meeting was held on the evening of March 2nd, 1931, at the home of Mrs. R. Barckley. The first president, Dr. Walter Archbold was elected; also Augustus Phillips, director, and Rev. Calvin Aroh, treasurer. On September 23rd, 1931, Mrs. Robert Barckley succeeded Dr. Archbold as president, and Mr. Depuy, Mr. Aroh as treasurer.

One month later, the people of Milford witnessed the first two plays presented by this dramatic group, The Milford Community Players.

(This history was written and read by the secretary, Mrs. August Metz, Jr.).

Com- munity Players

"We will now return to Milford in the "Gay Nineties" for a Forestry Romance (and there were many)."

Characters: Ruth and Madge, Milford girls; Ned, a forester at the Yale camp.

Participants: Mrs. Rollin Weaver, Miss Vera Myer, Clyde M. Canouse.

An evening in August.

Girls enter from opposite sides, one carries letters and a package, and walks quickly.

Ruth: "Why, Madge, is the mail overhauled?"

Madge: "Yes, and I thought it never would be. I ran down to get this package Mother was expecting, but I must hurry to get dressed for the dance."

Ruth: "You mean at the Bluff?"

Madge: "Yes, you're going, aren't you? The boys from the Forestry Camp will be there."

Ruth: "Of course, but I'm on my way to Milly's, first, she asked me to stop for her."

Madge: "I must run, see you later." Hurries off.

As Ruth is about to go on, a young man appears.

Ned: "Where are you going, my pretty maid? May I go, too?"

Ruth: "Why, Ned, are all the boys down from camp so early tonight?"

Ned: "No, I came ahead to find you."

Ruth: "Well, I'm on my way to Milly's, I promised her I'd stop for her."

Ned: "All right. I hope she's ready. I don't want to miss a dance, and they're playing a favorite waltz. We should be dancing now."

Ruth: "You have a fine imagination! You can't hear it at this distance."

Ned: "I can, I do." He takes hold of her arm and runs her off.
Faintly, strains of "The Merry Widow" waltz are heard.

Forestry Camp Days

"Almost on the doorstep of the present are those past days—the war time and post war days being all that intervene—as that era, called the "Gay Nineties" extended well into this century. Therefore, we close our review of the past with the latest scene and return to the immediate to hear from the Milford Chamber of Commerce."

Chamber of Commerce

(Through some oversight, no member had been delegated to represent the Chamber of Commerce at this time, however, it is thought best, by the committee, to append a short history of this important organization, taken from its own record compiled for its historical "Decade Dinner" of the previous year, and read on that occasion by its president, Dr. R. G. Barckley).

The application for membership to our Chamber of Commerce has printed upon it its object, namely, "to promote the civic, economic and social welfare of the people of Milford and vicinity." Therefore it is a civic organization which considers the welfare of the community it serves. One of the duties of this body is to do all that can be done to make Milford well and favorably known to prospective visitors and potential residents, as well as protecting the interests and advancing the pleasures of its citizens.

In the late summer of 1921 a meeting of the men of the town was called to consider the advisability of forming a Chamber of Commerce which had been advocated as a permanent, all year round source of the boosting needed for Milford.

The organization was perfected by means of a dinner held subsequently when H. J. Dynes became its first president and Norman Harsell its first secretary. Naturally, its first activity was that of suitable publicity. A descriptive booklet on Milford and its environs, compiled by the secretary, was published. This booklet was widely distributed and received hearty expressions of appreciation from its readers. In its first winter, a dinner in honor of Frank P. Ludwig was given as a testimonial of approval for his having brought electric light into the borough. Also, a gold watch and chain was given him by the grateful citizens of Milford.

In 1922, the president offered a silver cup in competition at a celebration of the Fourth of July by local and visiting firemen. A committee was appointed which made this occasion a great success.

From the first the support and approval of the Chamber of Commerce was sought for various objects. There is considerable proof of this. The School Board asked encouragement of its contemplated addition to the High School; an endorsement was given to the "Community Lyceum" for a course of several entertainments held in Forest Hall, and the plan to enable acceptance of the gift from the Pinchot family of their Milford homestead for a Community House was worked out. For this important object a certain number of subscribers were obtained who became trustees of the house, who, eventually, incorporated and became a separate entity, the Chamber of Commerce always being a member as one of the original subscribers of the stated sum of \$100.00. Of recent date is a thorough renovation given this property, through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, with handsome lighting fixtures placed on the streets adjoining it, and seats made for the grounds which are a great asset.

The annual dinners are a pleasing and successful feature, as stimulating interest and sociability among the members. The combined Chambers of Commerce of Hawley and Milford celebrated by a banquet the completion of the new road connecting the two boroughs, known as Route No. 6.

To encourage the cause of aviation this organization sponsored the dedication of the Milford Airport, which was then thought to be a permanency in the hands of a small company of earnest advocates of the benefits a flying field would bring to Milford. This was a memorable occasion. Unfortunately the promoters of the project became insolvent, when the devastating depression began.

In 1929, quite a new undertaking was advanced. This was a Flower Show, held in the summer, which from its success has become another annual event.

A committee formed in 1930 to advance the project of an Historical Society, long talked of as a local necessity, was so enterprising that, a few months later The Pike County Historical Society emerged as a full fledged self supporting organization.

Joining with this active offspring, in 1931, the Chamber of Commerce planted a community Christmas tree, purchased with public subscriptions, in honor of Governor Pinchot, who, with his family, attended the ceremonies of dedication on the Community House grounds and a subsequent tea and dinner given by the joint organizations.

As its part in the national celebration of the George Washington bi-centennial, twenty trees were planted in various parts of the town.

At the four entrances to the borough the large white signs, welcoming the traveller and giving the name of our town, were built, are maintained and electrically lighted by the Chamber of Commerce.

Gifts of money have been made to the Field Club, also to other athletic projects. The recently formed group of the Boy Scouts was sponsored by this organization. Of most recent interest a sunrise service at Easter, has been originated and held on the Bluff.

Regular committees are for publicity, athletics, good roads, road advertising and desirable signs, entertainment, Christmas tree lights, garden and flower show, public service, traffic light, Roosevelt Highway, noxious weeds, hotels, game and fish, which, with several special ones, show that the Chamber of Commerce is to continue active for the advancement of Milford and vicinity.

The names of the men having been president of the organization are: H. J. Dynes, L. W. Wertheimer, M. P. Bauman, Joseph Seifert, K. M. Depuy, Richard Wohlberg, X. P. Huddy, Peter Stroyan, J. C. Warner, Jr., J. E. Almer, R. G. Barckley, Calvin Trouton. The secretaries have been Norman Harsell, F. W. Cross, Mrs. Florence V. Keller, C. A. Foster, Miss Dorothy Stroh, W. A. H. Mitchell. The treasurer, P. N. Bournique has remained in office from the beginning.

The Chamber of Commerce is happy thus to make its recognition of the observance of the bi-centennial of Milford.

"Mr. Arthur H. Adams will tell us about the Historical Society of which he is president."

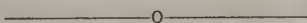
The Pike County Historical Society is three years old, organized in May, 1930, as the outcome of an historical committee of the Milford Chamber of Commerce, Miss Cornelius, chairman. It has been growing and thriving ever since its first days. It has had headquarters from its beginning in Forest Hall, and its room is now a veritable museum which attracts many visitors. Regular meetings and special meetings are held throughout the year, at which many excellent programs have been given.

**Historical
Society**

The Society observed the George Washington bi-centennial, last year, by planting trees in numerous places in the County, by an historical program at Bushkill and by a costume dance in Milford.

Now, it is happy to assist in the present important occasion, the bi-centennial of Milford.

Present officers are, Arthur M. Adams, president; John E. Almer, Mrs. Nell Quick Wells, George O. Young, vice-presidents; Mrs. Colin Black, secretary; William H. Davis, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, curator.



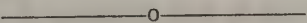
Sports and Pastimes

"There has long been a motto, "No dull days in Milford." Next there will appear a group of Milford sports and pastimes—some familiar to every period of this long time summer resort, others of newer interest."

(This was a tableau of a group of young people of school age, each one by costume or carried article representing a pastime.)

Hunting	Charles Phillips
Boating	Bernice Kellogg
Painting	Albert Allgrunn
Tennis	Dorothy Orben
Golf	Elizabeth Tuscano
Riding	Beverly Barckley
Roller Skating	Kathleen McLaughlin
Picnics	Betty Leslie
Croquet	Louise Barton
Reading	Mabel Hotalin
Gardening	Lela Foster
Photography	Letha King
Music	Virginia Daumann
Fishing	
Baseball	
Swimming	Victorine Spotts

(The two boys who were to have represented fishing and baseball did not take their parts.)



"Mr. Dissinger will give us a prophecy of Milford in the future."

Prophecy

Those who have always called their home-town Milford, or those who have adopted it as their home-town, love it. We are sincere in the belief that it is the most beautiful, the most healthful, the best home-town in the world.

Years ago Milford became exceptionally well known throughout the confines of all the middle Atlantic states. Its charm, its rural beauty, its tradition, its people, appealed mightily to city folk who, by chance or by design, once happened to visit it. Those city folk, after their first stay in Milford, continued to visit here year after year. They became well known to the town people; they boasted of our town in their own city districts. Milford grew and prospered.

Possibly, the high-water mark of the town's prosperous summer and vacation trade was established during the years from 1900 to 1920. From that 1920 period on, it appears that a gradual yet persistent decline in the number of vacationists has taken place. What is, or what are the reasons that account for this falling off in our summer population? An attempt will be made to list these reasons, briefly, to be sure, but pertinently nevertheless.

First, the inhabitants of many other natural beauty spots, and among them are those not far distant from Milford, have learned to make their home districts consistently more beautiful and attractive vacation lands. The Pocono region has drawn heavily upon those who, not long past, were familiar summer-season visitors in this town. Second, distant resort sections such as Canada, Nova Scotia, the upper New England States, Bermuda, and where not, have embarked upon such tremendous campaigns of advertising that probably visitors to Milford have been drawn elsewhere. Third, modern hotels, with every amusement device known—golf, tennis, swimming, riding, boating, music, organized activities, vaudeville, have gradually yet persistently, made inroads into that city population that might come to Milford if equal advantages and attractions were here offered. True, Milford offers or could offer most, if not all, of these attractions; but it hardly does so in the same manner and on the same scale as they are offered in part, or in whole, by many of the resort hotels which can be readily mentioned.

No doubt Milford will remain truly a summer resort headquarters and a Pike County recreation centre. But, and instead of its becoming a "passing through" town, steps must be taken to regain and to build its place as one of the East's most delightful vacation communities.

One of our town's greatest attractions is its trees. The maples have been a delight to everybody. Yet we live so intimately with them that we fail to note that, gradually, some property owners are cutting them down; that sections of our streets are void of them; that some of the older monarchs of our streets are close to the end of their time; that others and younger trees need immediate attention; that power lines strung through some trees are, here and there, killing them. This town needs its trees; it also needs the force and power of a meaningful ordinance to see to it that maple-tree planting takes place whenever a tree is cut down. There should be no delay among the proper authorities to see to it that tree action becomes immediate action.

We need municipal garbage and refuse collection. This question was a topic of town discussion some years ago, but somehow the proper officials who had to do with it, failed to enact the proper measures to bring it about. It is not necessary to embark a long dissertation of the value, to ourselves and to our summer home owners, of this activity. It should, too, and without delay, become a civic activity.

Our sidewalks should continue to be, in the main, gravel sidewalks. Long stretches of concrete slabs are too citified in appearance, as well as in feel, especially to the visitor, to enable him to realize that he is in a true vacation village. But steps should be taken to see to it that our gravel sidewalks are of uniform width, well gravelled, well graded, and as free as possible from hollows, from rank-weed growth, and from obstructions.

Our streets must not be permitted to become unsightly, unrideable, or dust producers. Any civic program which neglects them should be severely criticized. Street oil costs money; but not any more money than those costly repairs which will be necessary if, for years at a time, a false economy is practiced and our

town's thoroughfares become an abomination to the townspeople and their summer neighbors.

The political officers of this community and the officers of our quasi-official bodies—the Milford Chamber of Commerce and the Pike County Board of Trade—should ever be on their guard relative to the public service utilities which are enfranchised to serve Milford. Light, telephone, power, and water companies, should be made to appreciate the fact that our town desires efficient service for the taxes levied and collected by these utilities; and that any disturbances or irregularities practiced by the utility companies will be subject to immediate investigation.

It is not amiss to mention the need for a Milford Planning Commission. Such ideal spots as the two glens, the river front, the knob, the cliffs, the Sawkill Falls, the walks and retreats, should be the subject of special care and study by a so-called Commission. Our town has enjoyed and benefited by the proximity of these beauty spots; it should be permitted to continue to enjoy and to feature them. The proposed commission should work for, with, and to the end in view, that the owners of these properties be assured that all will be cared for, protected from vandalism, and made doubly enchanting.

Planning provisions should be made to include the regulation of private property. We are no longer in the period of "Rugged Individualism;" today we are in the newer period of "Public Welfare." Milford needs, now, an empowered commission or some other legally constituted authority to pass upon the plans of new buildings which property owners might plan to erect; to pass upon the newer industrial enterprises that might start in our midst; to limit sections of Milford to and for only definite uses; to limit and to outlaw the use of bill boards in the town; and to act, and powerfully so, that this town will become more and more beautiful and inviting year after year.

Some people might say that the restrictions which might result from planning and town-zoning ordinances are unconstitutional. But the recent trend of court decisions, both federal and state, has been almost wholly favorable to the action of such legislation. The courts have ruled that zoning regulations are reasonable enactments for the safety, health, and general welfare of the people and as such, they are justified under the police power.

Throughout the cities and municipalities of this country, offensive trades, livery stables, garages, laundries, junk shops and dumping grounds, motion picture theatres, unkept grounds and buildings, have been subject to public restriction and to planning and zoning ordinances; and these restrictions have been upheld by the courts.

We of Milford should take heed lest so-called eye-sores increase in our very midst. We should take proper precaution now. Petty politics, and small-town jealousies, must and should yield to the general good and the city-beautiful idea. If these things do not come to pass, our town might, ever so unnoticeably, sink into the commonplace type of community; it might become just another town for the vacation-seeking traveller to pass through.

In closing, let it be said that Milfordites have, thanks to the phenomenal foresightedness of the early founders and settlers of our town, an ideal foundation upon which to build. Milford is one town in ten thousand that was planned; that did not "just grow up." We have ideal street surveys, alley ways, town squares. We have natural parks, magnificent trees, splendid drainage, a dignified group of public buildings, and private homes that attract the attention of all visitors. The job for those of us who carry on, is to improve consistently that which

we have inherited. The life-blood of Milford, i. e. dollars, flows from the vacationist to the resident. We must, therefore, strive to bring in more of the better vacationists; strive to make them want to stay here for longer time periods; strive to entertain them in this natural garden-spot better than we have ever entertained them in the past; and strive to so enchant them while here that they remain unsatisfied with life until they, too, build and own their own beautiful home in our town.

“To close our program will be a display of costumes worn by women as the two centuries which we commemorate went by, beginning with the pioneer dress which was worn, in similarity, by Margaret Decker Quick and her daughters, and ending with the latest style of the moment.

Costumes

Following this will come the reading of a lyric written for a friend by the late Norman Harsell, called “The Spirit of Milford.”

(Those wearing the period costumes progressed across the platform, with an accompaniment of marching music, as follows:)

Pioneer	Miss Lucie Girard
Colonial	Mrs. Raymond Highet
Era of 1816	Mrs. Lederer
Era of 1833	Mrs. Robert Barckley
Era of 1860	Mrs. LaMar, Lena Quick and Caroline Quick Donovan
Era of 1880	Mrs. Arthur Donovan
Era of 1900	Mrs. Rollin Weaver
Era of 1920	Mrs. Alfred Tuscano
1933	Miss Stroh

(Read by Augustus Phillips)

The Spirit of Milford that lives in our hearts,
Is the joy of God's blessings His fair land imparts;
The sun that gleams brightly, the moon that is pale,
The scowl of the cliff and the smile of the vale;
The rush of the stream and the cool of the breeze,
The scent of wild flowers, the green of the trees;
The spirit that whispers, “Do kindly and well.”
And be worthy of God's land—
The land where we dwell.

Spirit of Milford

Norman Harsell, 1916.

Musical accompaniments for the songs and dances of the program were played by Mrs. Fred S. Allgrunn, Mrs. Howard W. Kyte, Miss Virginia Daumann and Rollin Weaver.

After the program, dancing was enjoyed to music by an orchestra composed of Milford young people: Virginia Henry, Ralph LaPasta, Albert Cotterill and Hollis Henry.

